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FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932.

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## FUNG MURDER CONSPIRATOR QUESTIONED

### PICCARD'S TRIUMPH

RECORD EASILY BEATEN

SLIGHT MISHAP ON LANDING

### VALUABLE DATA

Milan, Aug. 18. By reaching a height of 16,700 metres (nearly 10½ miles), Professor Piccard beat his own balloon ascent record by nearly 1,000 metres.

The balloon was slightly damaged when a landing was made near Desenzano, Lake di Garda, but neither Professor Piccard nor his assistant, Dr. Cosyns, suffered any injury, though they nearly fainted on climbing out of the gondola.

This faintness was due to the sudden change from the intense cold of the upper atmosphere to the sweltering heat of the Italian summer.

### EXTREMELY SATISFIED.

The balloon was in the air for about eleven hours more than half of which was spent at a height exceeding 15,000 metres, ten miles high.

Professor Piccard was extremely satisfied with the results of his flight. He expects that the observations made and the instrument recordings will prove of great scientific value.—Reuter.

### THE FIRST ASCENT.

Professor Piccard made his first ascent into the stratosphere on May 27, 1931, accompanied by Herr



A striking picture giving an excellent impression of the huge Piccard balloon only partially inflated. As the balloon ascends, the hydrogen expands until the balloon becomes globular in shape.

### TIGHT-ROPE TRAGEDY

### GERMAN CIRCUS HORROR

### BOY AND GIRL DIE IN HOSPITAL

(Special to "Telegraph")

Berlin, Aug. 18.

A boy and girl were killed and another performer was gravely injured during a tight-rope performance at Schmetztingen to-day.

The terrible accident was witnessed by hundreds of horrified spectators.

The boy and girl were terribly injured and no hope was entertained from the start. They were members of a troupe of four performers, under the direction of their father.

The rope broke in the midst of the exhibition and all four fell to the floor.

The boy and girl died in hospital and the fourth member of the troupe is also likely to die. The father fell luckily and was only slightly hurt.—Reuter.

### LONDON SWEATERS

### NINETY-TWO DEGREES IN THE SHADE

London, Aug. 18.

London to-day experienced a shade temperature of 92 degrees, the highest recorded for two years. On August 29, 1930, a temperature of 93 degrees was registered at Kew.—British Wireless.

### MUCH DISCOMFORT.

The aeronauts suffered considerable discomforts, for the temperature inside the sphere was most unpleasantly high while the external air was 55° C. below freezing point, due to intense solar radiation in the rarefied atmosphere. Prof. Piccard found that the aeroplane of the future will seek to fly in the higher altitudes, because the atmosphere there enabled a speed to be attained

not proceed from any ordinary type of radio-activity. He was of the opinion that they seemed to have their origin not in massive bodies, but in attenuated bodies which possessed not more than 100 grammes per square centimetre of density at their surface. He claims that his ascent proved that the aeroplane of the future will seek to fly in the higher altitudes, because the atmosphere there enabled a speed to be attained

### U.S. NAVAL MISSION TO SEEK REDUCTION

If Britain will Support Manchuria Policy

Baltimore, Aug. 18.

According to the Washington correspondent of the "Baltimore Sun," the United States is sending representatives to London in September, to discuss naval reduction.

The correspondent adds, however, that the delegates will be given instructions "not to surrender even a row-boat unless the United States is assured of British support for the United States' position in regard to Manchuria."—Reuter.

Tsui admitted he was a gunman, but took exception when Mr. F. C. Jenkins suggested that he was a murderer and a potential perjurer.

Tsui also admitted membership of a gang to which others concerned in the case belonged.

When the Court resumed, the Chief Justice pointed out that there was no evidence of what was said at Mr. Davidson's office.

Mr. Potter:—I think it is quite irrelevant.

The Chief Justice:—Something was said about the purpose of going there, but nothing about what was said there.

Mr. Potter:—Quite true, but we have the evidence of purpose.

A few minutes sufficed to conclude the evidence of Tsui. Shown a glove identified by Mr. Lindsell, witness identified it as his own. He had many such gloves and kept them at Pokfulam.

Mr. Lindsell:—Assuming that this glove was found by police officers at No. 19, Man Chun Fong, could you say how it got there?

Witness:—Ah Wong dropped it there.

How did it get into Wong's possession?—He had been to my place at Pokfulam.

Mr. Jenkins then began the cross-examination of Tsui.

### "WORTHLESS SCOUNDREL."

Mr. Jenkins:—The prosecuting counsel, in opening his case, described you as a dangerous and worthless scoundrel.

Witness:—I don't agree, although that was the criticism of the Crown.

You are a gunman?—Yes.

The Chief Justice:—Gunnman is an ambiguous term.

Mr. Jenkins (to accused):—You are a man who will use a gun for an unlawful purpose?—No.

### NOT A MURDERER.

You are a self-confessed murderer?—By the word "murderer," are you referring to this case, or generally?

You may be a murderer generally, as you say, but I am referring to this case?—You may refer to this case, but you cannot refer generally. What right have you to say that?

You are the type of man who would stick at nothing, who would not hesitate to do anything unlawful?—No.

You would perjure yourself to save your neck?—You may say so, but I do not.

Answering further questions, witness said he was arrested on June 20th, approximately three months after the shooting. He had followed the case carefully in the Chinese newspapers.

### SILVER RATHER EASIER

### HONGKONG DOLLAR UNCHANGED

The Hongkong dollar remains unchanged at 1s. 3/7d. to-day, despite a fall in silver-prices both in London and New York. The local market is largely lifeless.

In London, silver dropped 3/10th spot and 1/8th forward. China and India bought and sold, the market being quiet.

New York reports a decline of a quarter in silver, with the market steady.

As a public motor car was being driven along Pokfulam Road past the University cricket ground last night, one of the passengers noticed that the hood had caught fire. The car was

not connected with the motorway.

### GANGSTER IN BOX

ADmits BEING GUNMAN

### BUT DENIES THE IMPLICATIONS

Sharply pointed questions were put to Tsui, the gunman-chapman, when the trial of Cheng Kwok-yau for procuring the murder of George Fung was resumed to-day.

Tsui admitted he was a gunman, but took exception when Mr. F. C. Jenkins suggested that he was a murderer and a potential perjurer.

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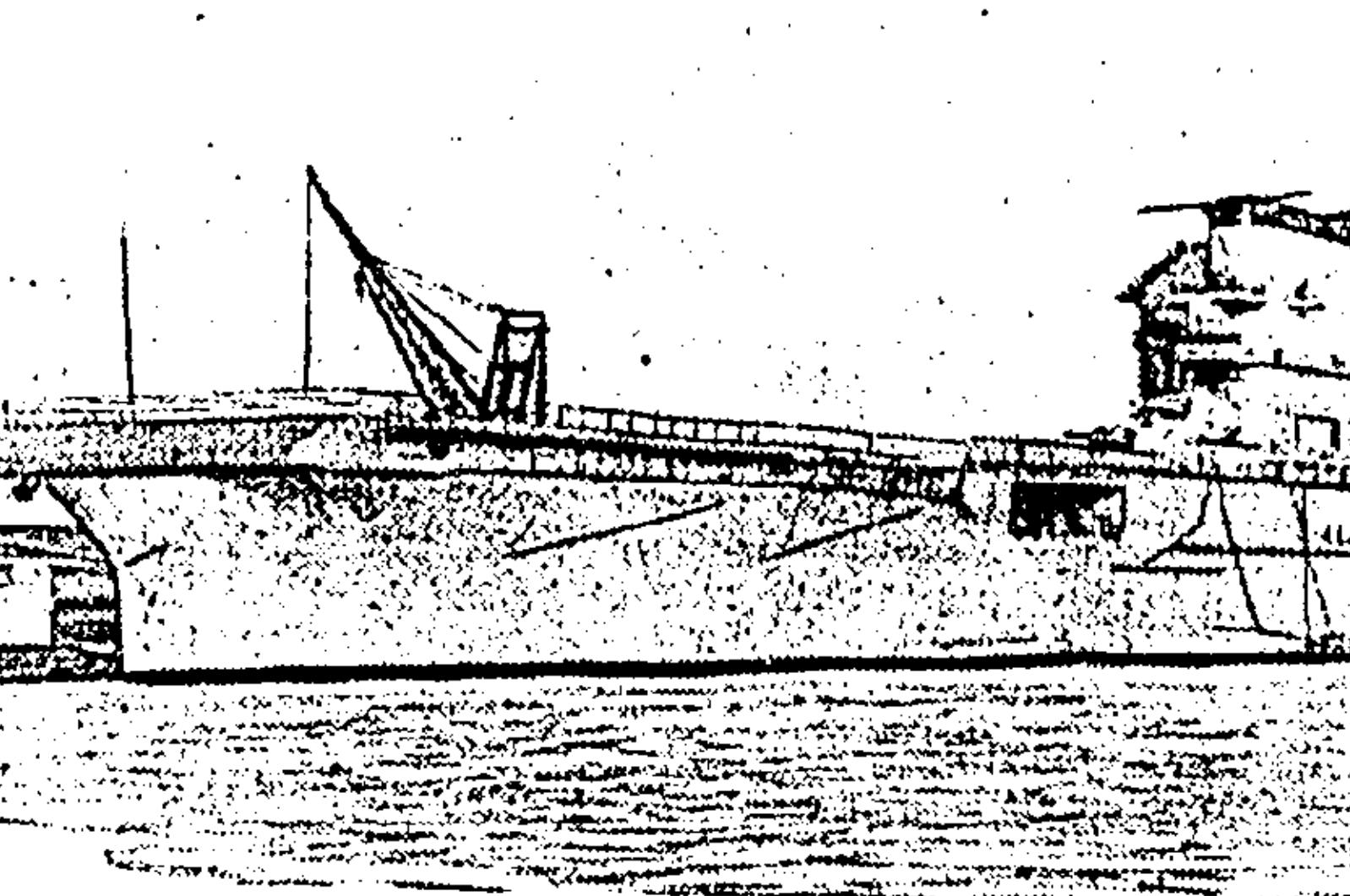
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New York reports a decline of a quarter in silver, with the market steady.

Mr. Jenkins:—What is this idea of dropping Ah To Nui now? You paid him \$250.

Witness:—That payment was

not connected with the murder.



AMERICAN AIRCRAFT-CARRIER AGROUND.—Our photo shows the U. S. aircraft-carrier Saratoga, which, according to a Reuter message from San Diego, California, this morning, has gone aground on Sunset Beach.

### SARATOGA ASHORE

### \$45,000,000 SHIP MEETS WITH MISHAP

### HUGE AIRCRAFT CARRIER

New York, Aug. 18.

The great American aircraft-carrier, Saratoga, has met with a serious mishap, according to messages from San Diego, California, reporting that she has gone aground at Sunset Beach.

The Saratoga, a 33,000-ton ship, grounded half a mile off the beach and several ships, including the battleship, the U.S.S. San Pedro are hastening to her assistance.

At the moment, there are no details regarding the 169 officers and 1,730 men, as well as 70 and 80 aeroplanes.

Sussex were dismissed for 133 runs. Goddard taking 6 wickets to 26 runs. Gloucester collapsed sensationally. Langridge was literally unplayable and captured 7 wickets for 8 runs, the last wicket falling at 86. Sussex's batting was again unable to resist the Gloucester attack. Langridge taking 6 wickets for 48 runs. Their innings closed at 142. Gloucester going in for the fourth innings, requiring 189 runs to win. Langridge and Wensley bowling unchanged dismissed them for 132. Langridge claimed 7 wickets at a cost of 59 runs. Wensley took 4 for 54.

### EXPENSIVE SHIP.

Like her sister-ship, the Lexington, the Saratoga differs from British aircraft-carriers in that she carries heavy gun armament on her flight deck, eight 8-inch guns, in pairs.

She cost \$45,000,000 (£10,000,000 at par) to build.—Reuter.

### LEAGUE ASSEMBLY MEETING

### BRITISH DELEGATES NAMED

London, Aug. 18.

At the forthcoming League of Nations Assembly, the United Kingdom delegates will be the Foreign Secretary (Sir John Simon), the Minister of Health (Sir S. Hilton Young) and Lord Cecil. Substitute delegates will be the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Captain Anthony Eden), the Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Major Elliott), Mrs. Dugdale and Sir William Munkin.

British Wireless.

### COTTON WAGE DISPUTE

### GOVT. LIKELY TO INTERVENE

London, Aug. 18.

The Prime Minister, while following the developments in the wage dispute affecting the

## HONGKONG.

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CONTRACT  
BRIDGE

By W. E. McKenney

A bold but thrilling play when playing a hand at No Trump is to lead a suit in which you are short in order to stop the opponents from leading that suit.

♦A-10-4	♦A-9-5-3	♦K-9-6-3
♦A-Q-7-3	♦A-Q-9-7	♦10-8-7-4-2
♦A-K-9-2	♦A-K-9-2	♦A-10-5
♦J-5	♦A-K-Q-6	358
♦A-10-5	♦A-10-5	358

## The Bidding.

Big hands with unfavourable distribution certainly can get you into a lot of trouble. While South holds five quick tricks in his hand, he should not make a forcing two bid because he cannot honestly say to his partner that his hand contains enough tricks to go game if partner's hand is trickless. I presume that the majority of players would boldly bid two No Trump. In this case, North took the contract to three No Trump—not a very sound declaration.

## The Play.

West has the opening lead and led the four of diamonds, his fourth best. North, the dummy, played the jack and East discarded the eight of clubs while South, the declarer, played the six of diamonds. The declarer can count eight tricks. How is he to get that ninth trick? The eight of clubs played by East gives him the idea—he will start the heart suit (the suit that he is afraid of)—and perhaps the opponents will be afraid to continue with that suit. So he boldly leads the six of hearts from dummy and when East plays the deuce declarer plays his jack and West wins the trick with the queen.

West does not want to surrender control of the heart suit—his partner has signalled in clubs so West leads the four of clubs. The three is played from dummy, East plays the jack, and the declarer wins the trick with the ace and immediately returns the ten of clubs. West discards the deuce of diamonds, the six of clubs is played from dummy and East wins the trick with the queen of clubs.

Now East, holding three hearts to the king, does not like to start the heart suit, especially since it has been played by the declarer, so he decides to lead the five of spades which the declarer wins with the ace. The declarer then leads his five of clubs and wins in dummy with the king. The good nine of clubs is cashed from dummy, declarer discarding the five of hearts.

Declarer then leads a diamond from dummy, winning in his own hand with the queen, cashes his ace and king of diamonds and then his king of spades. He must surrender the last two tricks to his opponents, but by leading the heart suit himself, he has stopped the opponents from leading it and this bold play gives him three No Trump when it appeared he would fail to make contract.

23  
CENTRAL RADIO  
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## RIDER MAIN DEBATE

GOVERNMENT REJECTS  
PROPOSITION.SIR H. POLLOCK'S COMPROMISE  
PLAN ADOPTED.

The rider main system is to be abolished immediately and a universal water meterage system adopted as the policy of the Government of Hongkong.

That far-reaching decision was reached at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council in the face of opposition from the Chinese Unofficial members.

The debate was resumed on the following motion, which came before the last meeting of the Council:

"That in the opinion of this Council the time has come for the Colony to abandon the principle of the rider main system, substituting therefor the principle of compulsory meterage to all house supplies to which the alternative shall be a free supply from street fountains."

Sir Henry Pollock: On behalf of the European unofficial members of this Council I beg leave to move an amendment to the Honourable Colonial Secretary's motion for the abolition of the rider-main system, made at the last Meeting of this Council.

The amendment which I beg leave to propose runs as follows:—

"That the principle of the abandonment of the rider-main system in this Colony be accepted, provided that the following conditions are complied with:—

(1) That, in districts where the rider-mains have already been disconnected, those houses which are not at present supplied with meters be, at the earliest possible opportunity, upon such application as hereafter in Section 3 referred to, and in priority to other houses, supplied therewith, and that the cost of installing such meters and the cost of connecting houses with the mains be paid by the Government.

(2) That the Government thereafter (upon such application as hereafter in Section 3 referred to), proceed to supply meters in rider-main districts not yet disconnected, and on the same terms as to costs of installation and connexion as set out in the above condition (1).

(3) That, owners of houses in the rider-main districts, who desire to be supplied with meters upon the terms aforesaid, be required to send in applications for the same to the Water Authority, on or before October 31, 1932.

(4) That a free supply of water be continued through the street fountains.

## Reasons Given.

The European unofficial members accept the abolition of the rider-main system, because—(i) They agree with the Hon. Colonial Secretary's remarks at our last Meeting to the effect that, considering the sums which the Government has paid for the maintenance of the rider-mains since they were first installed and the matter of wear and tear, the original contributors to the cost of the rider-mains have had "Value for their money", and secondly because they feel that, in view of the experience has shown that restriction to anything more than 2 or perhaps 4 hours per day does not result in the conservation of water that is called for in times of scarcity. Eight hours supply or more in a day means as much use of water as a 24 hours supply."

## Not Wasteful.

We do not deny that immediately following upon the issue of a notice by the Government that a restriction would be imposed, the consumption of water through the rider-mains did go up somewhat, for water, as was natural, resorted to a certain amount of hoarding during the first day or two; but the consumption generally went down after the first week of restriction. The remark that 8 hours supply in a day means as much use of water as a 24 hours supply is no proof that the rider-main system itself is wasteful. It merely indicates that the people draw as much water in 8 hours as they do in 24 in order to meet their wants: it does not prove that there is waste.

The rider-main system was approved in 1903 after very careful consideration by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, by the local Government and by the Legislative Council, as Hansard of that year shows:

(Continued on Page 8.)

INDIGESTION  
Quickly Relieved

You can obtain quick relief from the pains and discomforts of indigestion if you neutralise the excess stomach acid which in nine cases out of ten is the root cause. To do this take a little "Bismag" Magnesia after meals or whenever pain is felt. The excess acid is immediately neutralised and all pain and feeling of discomfort vanish. "Bismag" Magnesia is known all over the world as the one certain remedy to give immediate relief from the discomfort and pains of indigestion.

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prescribed in all  
affections of the  
throat and chest.  
Ask for

SCOTT'S  
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The protector of life

## SALESMAN SAY

## Missing!

## By Small





Father Neptune had opened up his coffers rewarding the aquatic gold-miners of the salvage ship Artiglio for their years of effort, when these pictures were taken aboard the vessel off Brest, France. For the bullion room of the sunken liner Egypt had begun to yield its precious cargo of gold, and at right you see a sailor washing beneath a pump sovereigns which were a part of the rich haul. The gold was brought up in a special, sharp toothed grab, shown upper left, and much of the treasure was in the form of gold bars like those seen lower left in the custody of members of the jubilant crew. Afterward, the Artiglio arrived in triumph at Plymouth, England, as shown upper centre.

## LEAP YEAR BRIDE by Laura Lou BROOKMAN

BEGIN HERE TO-DAY

Cherry Dixon, 19 and pretty, falls in love with Dan Phillips, newspaper reporter whom her wealthy, aristocratic parents have hidden her from. When Cherry learns Dan's telephone messages have been kept from her she steals out of the house to meet him. Her father discovers this and threatens to send her to California. Cherry defies him and he orders her to leave.

She goes to Dan, tells him what has happened and asks him to marry her. The ceremony is performed that night by a justice of the peace.

Cherry looks for an apartment but is dis-

couraged to find them so expensive.

Dan works late one night on a tip that Tony Russell, great editor, is coming to Wyoming. Cherry, unselfishly, gives this information to a reporter on the rival newspaper. The other paper gets the story and Dan's boss threatens, "One more slip and you're fired."

Eric Beaumont, movie critic, helps Cherry and an inexpensive apartment. She also introduces Cherry to handsome Max Pearson.

### CHAPTER XVII

Cherry's laugh was not as convincing as it should have been. She could feel the hot colour in her cheeks. She said, "How do you do, Mr. Pearson. I've heard Dan speak of you." Lowered lashes covered her confusion.

"I'm glad to know you," Pearson said. "Great boy, Dan. But of course you know that. He's to be highly congratulated."

"Isn't he?" Dixie chimed in gaily. "You had you missed the party, Max. We had a real celebration the night of the wedding. You should have heard Beach and Pat Warner warbling, 'Oh, Promise Me!'

Dixie's chatter relieved the tension. When Cherry looked at Pearson again she wondered what could have made her imagine there was anything unusual about him, anything at all except the pleasant manner of an extremely good-looking young man.

Why hadn't Dan told her Pearson was so handsome? He was as tall as Dan, more solidly built, though not an ounce of that weight seemed superfluous. Cherry admired the way he carried his shoulders, too. Straight as a soldier. She remembered Dan had said Pearson was an ardent pacifist and thought it amusing that she should have considered him soldierly.

She glanced at him again. It was the dark eyes with their flashing brilliance as he talked that gave so much distinction to his face. The other features were well modelled, particularly the chin which was rounded yet forceful. His hair, beneath his hat, brimmed almost black.

Pearson was saying to Dixie, "Well, I see another of your Hollywood friends has slipped off the marital shackles."

"Marital shackles! What a way to talk when Cherry here is a bride!"

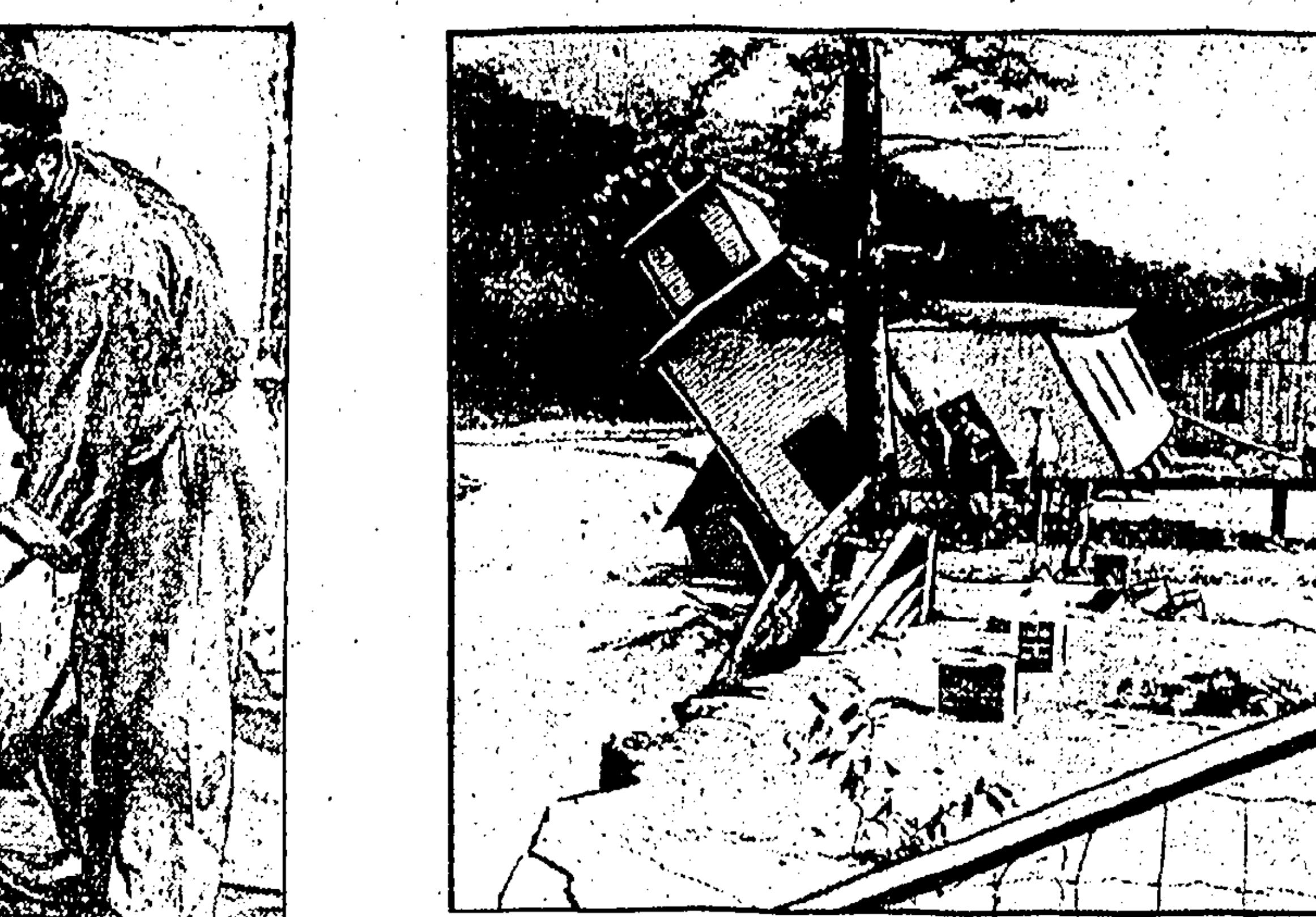
"Oh, excuse me." He turned to the other girl. "But of course the Hollywood variety of marriage does seem little different than—those that are made in heaven."

Was he laughing at her? Cherry could not tell. Dixie went on confiding gossip about the film star's divorce and the marriage to follow as soon as legal obstacles had been cleared away.

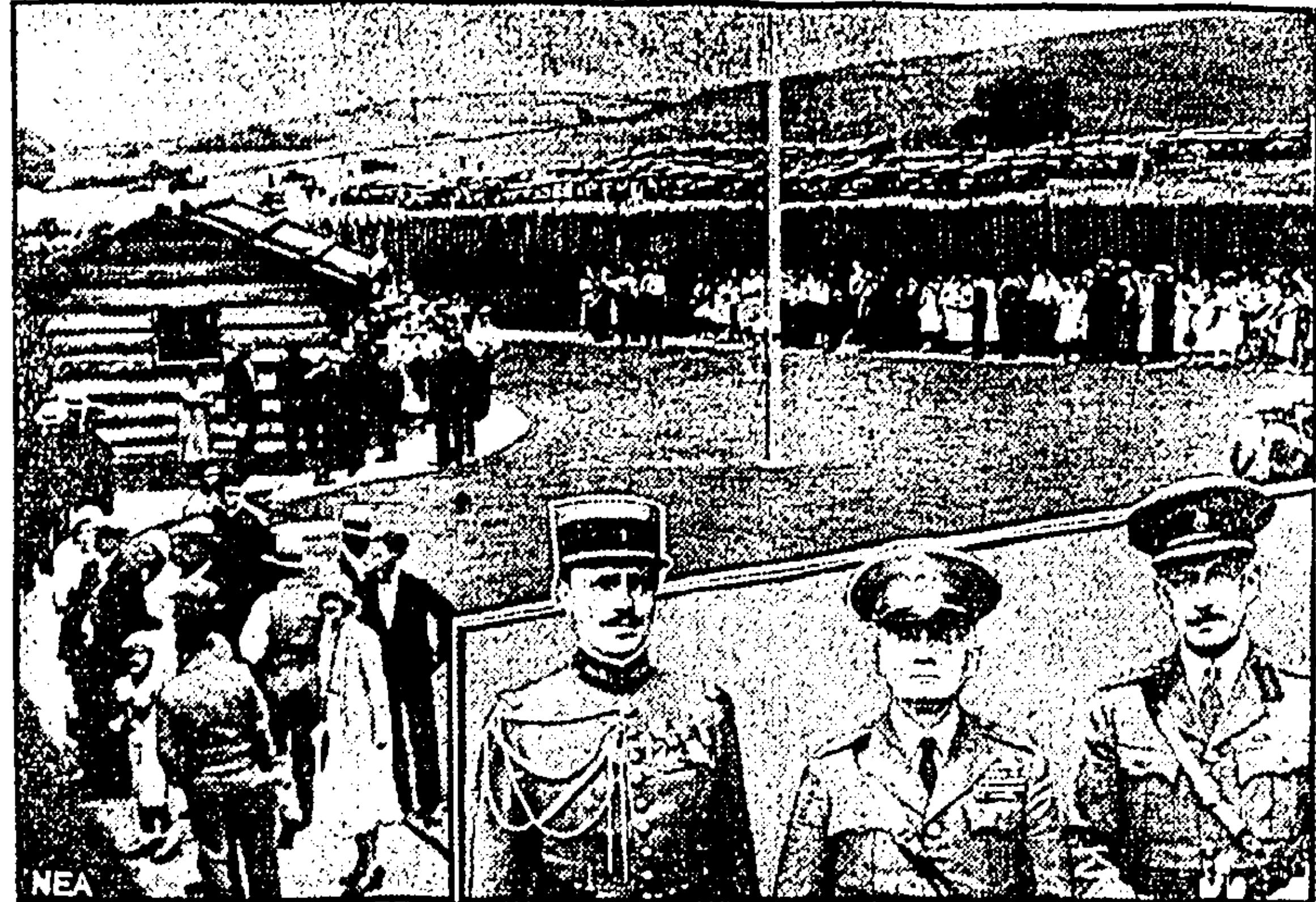
"Have you ever paid this place a visit before?" Pearson asked Cherry as they turned in before the impressive stone entrance of the *News* building.

"No, I haven't." Before she could say more she felt a hand on her arm and turned.

"Dan!" Cherry exclaimed. He stood before them, smiling. "Hello, folks. I see that my wife's in good company. Thought it was



Here is a scene typical of the devastation found by relief workers as they plodded into the mud-covered valleys of Fayette and Kanawha counties in West Virginia in the wake of floods which cost at least 18 lives and drove hundreds of persons from their homes. The picture shows a country church undermined by Armstrong creek in Fayette county. Relief organizations followed the receding water in desperate efforts to save the lives of more than 1000 persons left without shelter, food or pure drinking water.



Fort necessity, made famous by a stirring episode of the French and Indian wars, lives again. The stockade and block-house which saved British troops as a defence against the French forces and redskins at the Battle of Great Meadows, have been reconstructed on the National Highways near Uniontown, Pa., as seen in the upper photo. Pictured below at the dedication ceremonies are, left to right, Major Emanuel E. Lombard, military attaché of the French embassy; Major Paul B. Malone of the Third Corps Area, U. S. Army; and Col. Fitzmaurice Day, representing the British Embassy.



Assembled in the great natural cathedral of tree-fringed, 200 acre Phoenix Park, a vast congregation of more than 1,000,000 is pictured here at the impressive pontifical high mass which concluded the 31st Eucharistic Congress in Dublin, Ireland. To this sea of humanity came the voice of Pope Pius XI—broadcast from the Vatican radio station—pronouncing a Latin message and the benediction.

to go into it. Well, if the Clarks had managed she could.

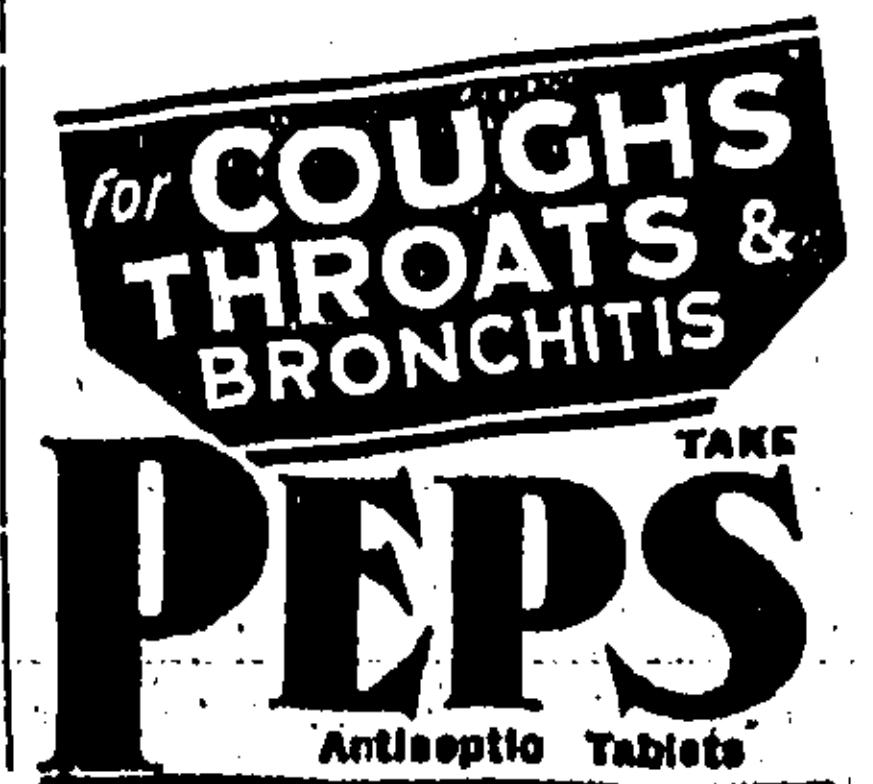
There was a knock at the door and she opened it. The janitor was there to tell her the men were bringing up her trunk. When it arrived Cherry persuaded the janitor to linger and help her get the bulky suitcases open. He was amiable and asked if there was anything else with which she needed help.

Cherry said no and the man left. Somehow the baggage seemed to fill the entire room. It wasn't as large a room as she had thought. Where and how to begin?

She didn't seem to be much choice. Cherry remembered the pink apron, got it out and tied it around her waist. Then she pushed up her sleeves and set to work.

She forgot time in her eagerness to put the new home to right. At last she straightened from the suitcase over which she had been bending. Her back ached and she rubbed it. Cherry looked at the watch on her wrist.

Almost two o'clock! Good gracious, was it so late as that? She realized she was tired and sank into a chair with a sigh. She had been working steadily since early morning. Dan's things had all been unpacked and put away. Most of her own hung in the closet.

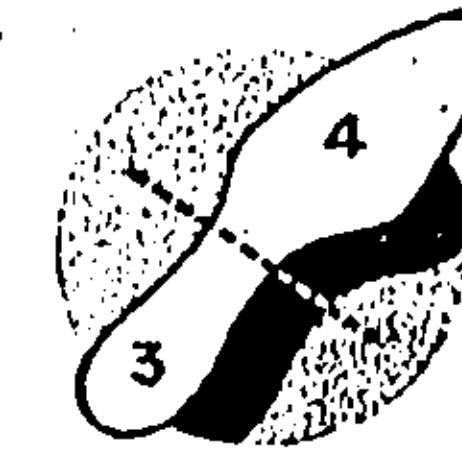


Speaking of the "ring game," former Heavyweight Champion Max Schmeling is rumoured to be planning to buy a gold band for the finger of Anna Ondra (above), blonde Czechoslovakian film actress. It's reported that they'll be wed in Paris

## THE COMFORT OF BUYING BRITISH

### K "Plus" Fitting Shoes

From MACKINTOSH'S



See the famous K Plus Fitting Shoes at Mackintosh's. They were devised to add comfort to smartness. Made with foreparts one fitting wider than the heelparts (see diagram), K Plus Fitting Shoes enable your toes to move in freedom while your heel is neatly, closely fitted. Shapely to begin with, your K Shoes keep their shape because they fit so truly.

And while you enjoy the comfort of the perfect fit assured by K Plus Fittings, you also enjoy the comfortable thought that your shoes are British Made.

Call in at Mackintosh's Shoe Department to-day, and let us show you the comfort which can be obtained by wearing K Shoes. Special, quality Black or Brown Willow Calf, soft and cool, leather lined back quarters, light reliable sole. Three easy fitting shapes, sound workmanship and neat finish.

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The following replies have been  
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## NOTICE

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## MA TAU KOK ROAD, KOWLOON.

Bus No. 3 stops at Front Gate of School.

CAPT. N. A. ROJESTVIN,  
Manager.

## CINEMA SCREENINGS.

## NOTES SUPPLIED BY THE THEATRES

There was a time—in the day of the silent picture—when T. Hayes Hunter, who directed "The Calendar," which is showing to-day at the King's Theatre, used to work himself into a frenzy of exhortation. He still does it at rehearsals. "Make it snappy, snappy and snappy, folks; don't die on me—this is the biggest scene in the pictures!" he enjoins with terrific gesticulation.

It is the naturalness of "The Calendar" that makes this Edgar Wallace racing drama so effective on the screen. The characters are "alive," and what they do, if not in quite the accepted Wallace manner, is credible. As an ex-burglar, Gordon Harken "beats the band." Herbert Marshall and Edna Best are here and heroine, with Anne Grey the villainess.

If you are tired of gangsters, of the wild and woolly West, and the misrepresentation of the sins of modern society, come and see "The Calendar," the screen version of Edgar Wallace's drama of the turf. British to the core, it comes like a refreshing breeze amid the mustiness of stale and overworked themes.

"The Calendar" is a genial and generous English spectacle, filled with many beautiful and thrilling pictures of racing and racing scenes, and packed with all the little intimate touches of speech and manner that stamp a film as being of our own land and people.

## "Are You Listening?"

Imagine being a radio broadcaster but broadcasting no further than the four walls around you!

That's the position William Haines found himself in during filming of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's radio drama "Are You Listening?" which will open on Sunday at the Queen's Theatre. He can probably claim the record for the world's shortest broadcast.

A complete radio station, replica of a large national broadcasting plant in New York, was constructed on a sound stage with professional radio experts aiding studio technicians in operating microphones, sound effects, amplifiers and crystal wave-length controls.

But the walls of the sound stage were so "grounded" that no emanation went outside. The results of the broadcast were recorded by studio microphones and filmed by studio cameras but not a kilocycle escaped. The film company did not want to interfere with regular programmes of the Los Angeles radio stations, which, of course, errant ether waves would have done.

"Are You Listening?" is believed to be the first screen drama to deal exclusively with radio entertainers and their lives both in the broadcasting studio and at home. The story centres on a continuity writer who is unhappily married but whose shrewish wife refuses to grant him a divorce so that he may marry the radio singer he loves.

The situation brings about a highly dramatic conflict in which the writer is eventually accused of the murder of his wife, and is forced to hide from the police. Two minor romances are involved in the threads of the main narrative.

Haines as the continuity writer plays his first serious role in this picture, and the strong cast also includes Madge Evans, Anita Page, Karen Korley, Neil Hamilton, Wallace Ford, Jean Hersholt and Joan Marsh.

## "The Spy."

Like many a small boy who has carried water to the elephants, or the bass drum in the parade, Neil Hamilton earned the tickets to his first stage show. Hamlin's first dramatic treat was not a circus, how-

ever, nor did he carry water to the animals; he distributed handbills announcing the arrival of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" in his home town of Lynn, Mass. Charlotte Walker was starred in the production. Neil was breathless with anticipation of the great event.

"I arrived at the theatre at four in the afternoon," Neil said, telling of the event, "and was the first boy through when the doors opened. That was one of the red-letter days of my boyhood."

Later, Neil played opposite Miss Walker in one of his first featured roles in pictures. They both got a laugh out of the experience with the handbills, especially his arrival at four to a show that did not open until eight fifteen.

Hamlin's latest screen appearance is in the Fox movieland drama of Soviet Russia and its secret, the Tcheka, "The Spy," which has its premiere showing next Sunday at the King's Theatre. He plays opposite the beautiful and talented Kay Johnson, who was starred in "Dynamite" and "Billy, the Kid," with John Halliday also in a featured role. The supporting cast includes Freddie Frederick, the well-known child actor, Milton Holmes, Austin Jewell and Harry Kolker.

Berthold Viertel directed this powerful drama from an original story by Ernest Pascal, the noted novelist, who also collaborated on the dialogue with Robert Presnell.

## "His Woman."

Two popular photoplay "raves" are unified for the first time in a talking picture at the Oriental Theatre to-day, when the Paramount love drama, "His Woman," brings Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper on to the co-starring horizon.

The story, based on a novel, "The Sentimentalist," by Dale Collins, offers Cooper exactly the type of role in which he excels, that of a lanky young leader considerably at sea on how to handle women, but lacking not a second of action when a rough-and-tumble tussle will save any girl from attention she considers unflattering at the hands of the other fellow.

Miss Colbert's work will be watched closely, her part as an abandoned girl of the waterfront being a direct antithesis of the smartly gowned portrayals in which she has scored her greatest successes.

Cooper's last pictures have included "Morocco" and "I Take This Woman." Miss Colbert's march to furphy favour has been due chiefly to the recent Paramount offerings, "The Smiling Lieutenant" and "Secrets of A Secretary."

"His Woman," directed by Edward Stomion, tells how an adventurous and handsome bachelor and a pretty girl of the world are joined in enduring romance and happiness after a roistering experience in the tropics that starts with a womanless man's plan for bringing up a chubby little human derelict. Richard Spiro, who plays the infant part, is said to be a whole show in himself.

Others prominently cast are Averill Harris, Herschel Mayall, Raquel David, Sidney Easton and Hamtree Harrington.

For full particulars apply:

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24 Wyndham Street. Tel. 24945.

Many a farmer's daughter comes to the city to exhibit her calves.

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AN OLD  
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Hongkong Telegraph.

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## CINEMA "SHOTS" AND "SEQUENCES"

## "THE CALENDAR" ILLUSTRATES A LESSON WELL LEARNT

## TREMENDOUS IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH SCREEN'S ADAPTION OF STAGE PLAYS

## PARAMOUNT TO PRODUCE "SIGN OF THE CROSS"

## THE WEEK'S PICTURES BY "CELLULOID"

ONE of the most important lessons the British film producers have learnt and made use of during the past twelve months is the necessity of embellishing stage plays when they are reproduced on the silver screen. This is clearly evident in *The Calendar*, the British screen's adaption of the late Edgar Wallace's famous stage play, which is now entertaining King's Theatre patrons. The embellishments, which in this case, are the exterior scenes such as those taken at Ascot, add 50 per cent. value to the entertainment, giving the film colour and action, both very necessary phases in these days of fast tempo pictures. Even so, an obvious "stagness" is apparent, though it does little to mar the production.

SATISFYING PICTURE.  
"THE CALENDAR" will be enjoyed by Hongkong audiences for more reasons than one, and although, cinematically speaking, it is not an outstanding production, it is, in all phases, satisfying. The Ascot scenes, obviously authentic in view of the shot revealing the arrival of Their Majesties, are extremely interesting, though photography here begins to fail and slight distortions mar a number of shots. What, however, director Hayes Hunter has succeeded in investing in these sequences, is an exhilarating rhythm which fits perfectly to the action and theme. There is some almost bold and audacious cutting when we are taken rapidly from paddock to post, from Tattersalls to the royal enclosure, again back to the course and then two or three fast shots of the dense crowds in the popular enclosures. These sequences are realistic and hold one's attention.

•

## TECHNICAL BLEMISH.

SOMEWHAT less successful work with the camera is accomplished with some of the interior scenes, and in one or two instances the director is guilty of some faulty cutting. The cameraman lapses into the dim and distant past when he moves his instrument with disconcerting effect from one character to the other in order to focus them whilst they ejaculate a sentence. That there is absolutely no necessity to photograph the players every time they speak has been adequately proved by the American producers, and the effort to register on the camera every facial emotion of the players as they repeat their lines is not sound cinematography as it is known to-day. These, and the persistence in "stage play" effect, such as depicting the players walking to a car and then cutting in with dialogue the moment they arrive (not a second before because one does not converse when walking to a car, does one?), are the only real blemishes in an otherwise technically excellent production.

THE SPY—Paramount's colourful screen depiction of Russia as it is to day. The picture is full of action and there are some good characterisations by Kay Johnson and Neil Hamilton who adopt leading roles. The film visits the King Theatre on Sunday as successor to *The Calendar*.

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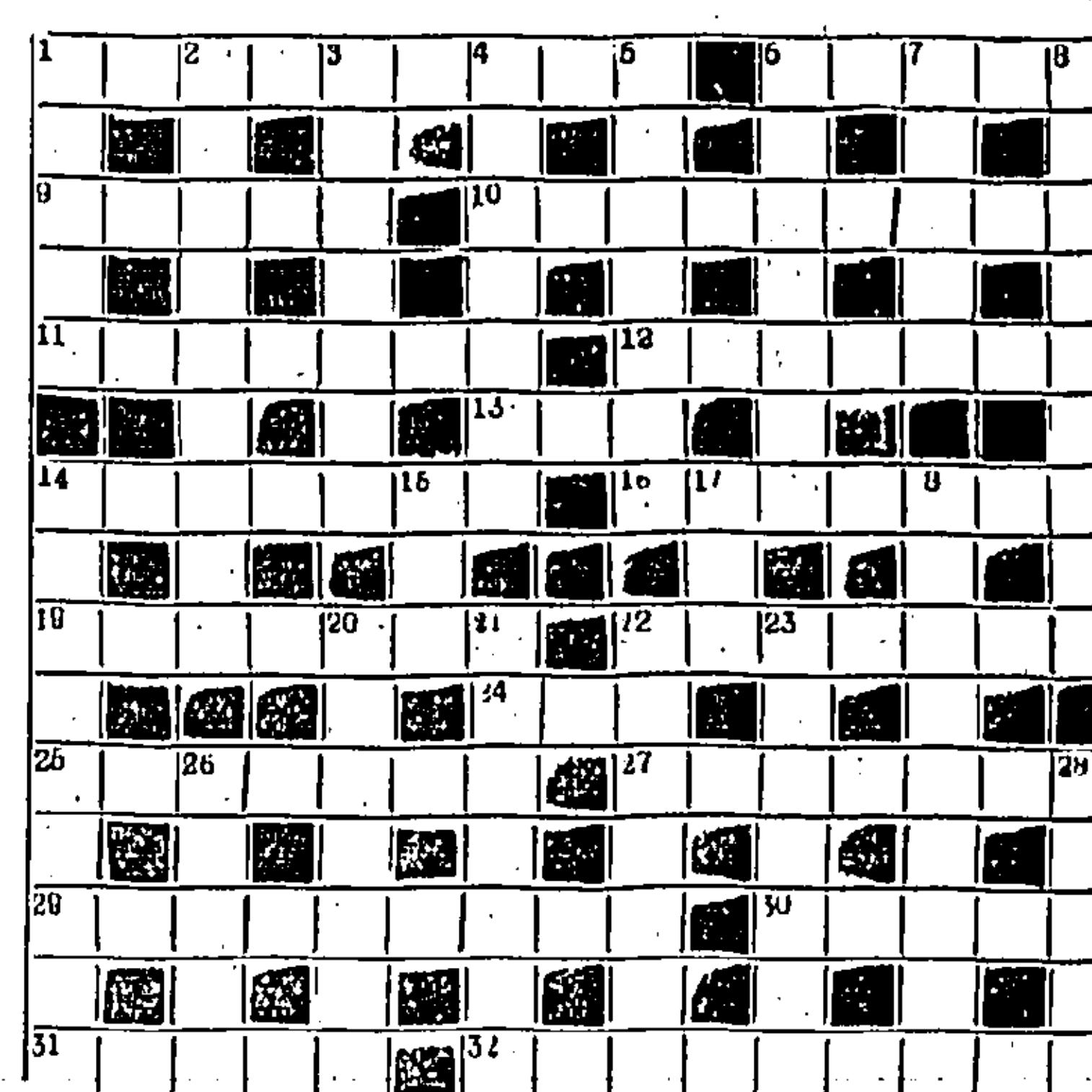
## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

TAGALONG,  
ON BEHALF  
OF JUMBO,  
CHALLENGES  
POODLE  
TO A  
RACE....  
FRECKLES  
THINKS IT  
A BIG JOKE,  
BUT TAKES  
TAS UP  
ON IT!!



"THE OUTSIDER"—A scene of revelry depicted in the British-made picture, *The Outsider*, which shows at the King's Theatre on Wednesday next. Harold Huth and Joan Barry, both prominent English screen players take leading parts in this Eric Hakim production which is released by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

## OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



## Across

1 Do they form fours in the jungle?  
6 See, and pass round at the double.

7 This shade may be deadly.

10 Herbal Teutonic reverse of the Bolshevik.

11 Carted back to a sort of square.

12 A centre of collection.

13 Formerly formerly.

14 Hero-worshipper.

16 Parliament is in it.

19 Trace.

22 Praises become a paralytic state.

24 Departure on the Riveria.

25 To get a dramatic performance stick a prong in me.

27 In spite of its troubles this country always has its men in song.

29 A good blowing up, he thinks,

30 what the authorities need.

31 By these lawbreakers are clapped.

32 Plough of little use to farmers (two words).

ness" (Cowper).

8 Separate compositions which are in harmony.

14 Obviously this is not a matter of convenience.

15 Helen's birthplace.

17 It is twice transformed in 32.

18 This suggests what might be said to one who feasted during a fast.

20 Of volcanic origin.

21 Just before 9.

22 Small talk.

23 A scrap at the sales.

26 I'm nearly at the top of the tree in the Hebrides.

28 He might object if you took his part.

Yesterday's Solution.

BLOWPIPE HOTBED  
OPEN EYES PUFF  
BESSEMER CITRUS  
WIFI CLOUD  
INTREPID IMPAIR  
GASHIPS  
CROSSSIMPLETON  
AFCOONTS  
WATERMELON  
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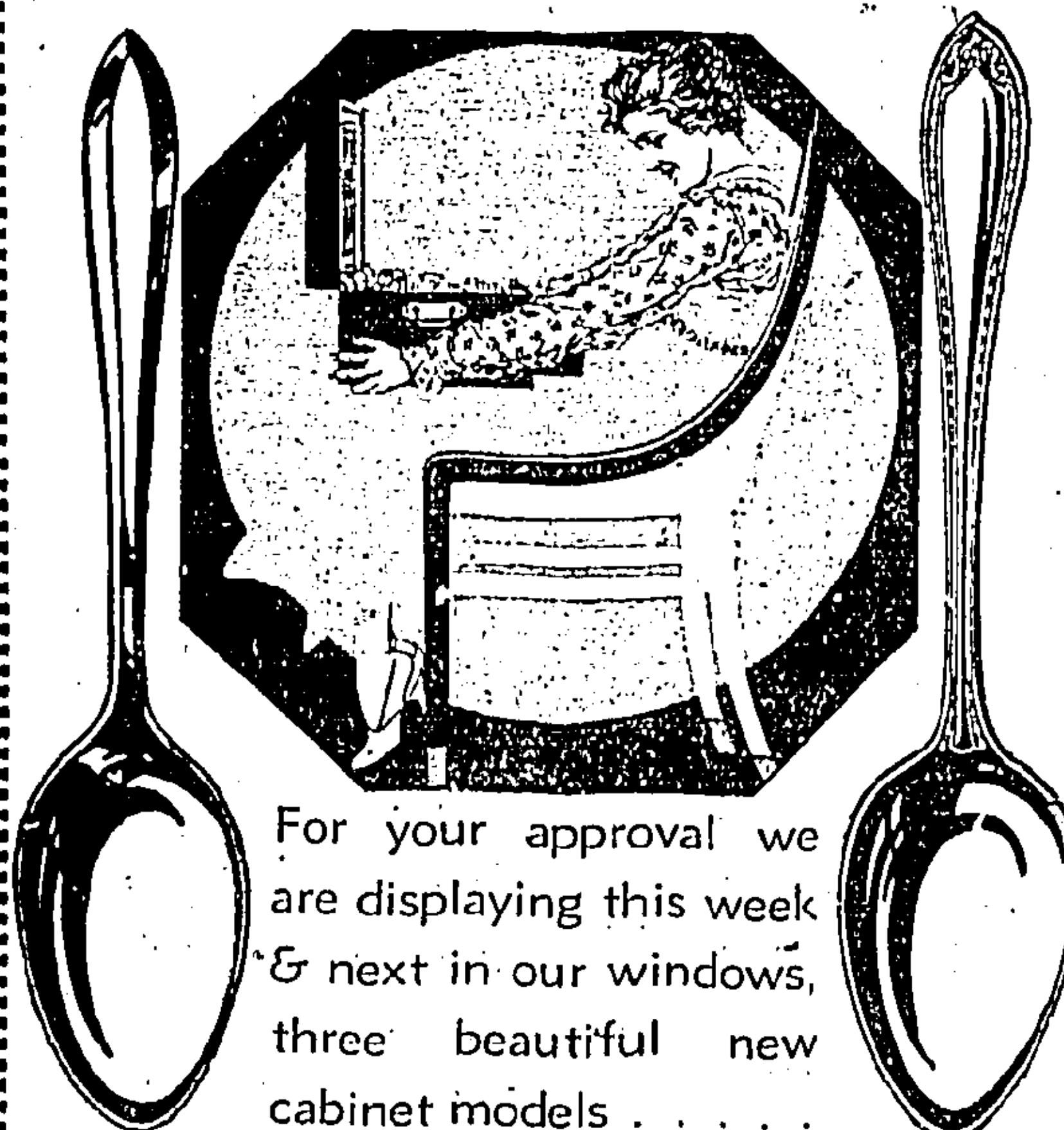
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INSTRUMENTS ARE COMPLETE,  
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THAT IS ALL.

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## COMMUNITY PLATE



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The Adam—The Patrician—The Georgian.

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S.P.A.  
PIERCE-ARROW

THE NEW STUDEBAKER SIX 70 HORSEPOWER SPORTS ROADSTER WILL DO BETTER THAN 20 MILES TO THE GALLON OF GASOLINE. A SEASONED CAR BUILT TO TRADITIONAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR STUDEBAKER CHAMPIONSHIP PERFORMANCE BUT NEW IN ITS BEAUTY OF LINE AND CONTOUR.

COACHWORK:—  
New and arresting beauty.

COLOUR:—  
Below Moulding: Absinthe Green. Moulding: Coach Green. Fenders: Black. Wheels: Absinthe Green. Striping: Cream.

UPHOLSTERY:—  
Genuine Leather. Harmonising with colour scheme.

TOP:—  
Khaki, Smartly shaped.

THE DELIVERED PRICE COMPLETE WITH BUMPERS, SPARE TIRE AND TUBE IS

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Incorporated in Hongkong,  
Stable Road Happy Valley

The Hongkong Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932.

THE OFFER TO INDIA

The British Government's plans for adjusting the communal problem under the proposed new Indian Constitution have now been made public. They will strike the unbiased observer as an eminent honest and sincere attempt to bridge the gap which the Indians themselves failed to span. Indeed, the closer they are analysed, the clearer does it become that a very wide and liberal measure of self-government is reflected in the arrangements outlined in respect of the Provincial Legislatures. At present, the precise constitution of the Central Legislature has not been decided upon, and until this has been disclosed it will not be possible to envisage the complete picture. So far as the extension of franchise in the provinces is concerned, the scheme can certainly be described as a bold experiment.

The Lothian Franchise Committee's recommendations were freely drawn upon by the Government in coming to its decisions. This Committee, it will be recalled, was charged with the duty of presenting complete and detailed proposals on which to base the revision of the franchise and the arrangement of constituencies for the new Legislatures. In a letter containing the terms of reference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald emphasised that it was clearly necessary so to widen the electorates that the Legislatures to which responsibility was to be entrusted should be representative of the general mass of the population, and that no important section of the community might lack the means of expressing its needs and opinions. The Lothian Committee kept these ideals well in mind, and it can further be said that the Government's plans also reflect the spirit which is based on the acceptance of the principle of a responsible federal Government. In considering the new proposals, it has to be borne in mind that the existing provincial

franchise in India is based on a high property qualification, but that the Lothian Committee recommended that this be so reduced as to enfranchise a much larger proportion of the population. For example, it may be noted, so far as the poorer classes are concerned, that in Bombay City the payment of a rent of the equivalent of 7s. 6d. a month, in Madras City of 27s. a year, and in urban areas in the United Provinces of 36s. a year would confer the right to vote under the Committee's proposals, as would the payment of any local tax or rate in Bengal or of chauth-dari tax amounting to 6½d. a year in the rural districts of Bihar and Orissa.

It is noteworthy that the Lothian Committee's proposals, on which the plan is largely based, involved an increase in the provinces from the present electorate of approximately seven millions to one of over five times that total, while the proportion of adult males to be enfranchised would be 43.4 per cent. and of adult females 10.5 per cent. The introduction at one fell swoop of so many electors, charged with stupendous responsibilities, must certainly be regarded as one of the greatest experiments in democratic government ever seen. Everything will now depend on the reaction of the Indians themselves. Britain has already shown the sincerity of her motives and the respect which she has for her pledged word. The next move must come from those for whose well-being the great experiment has been devised.

### Preserving Urban Beauty

Few will disagree with Lord Grey's recent remark that of all the influences which Oxford brings to bear upon those who throng her colleges and halls, the beauty of the city and its surroundings is one of the most abiding and important. It is therefore good to know that with every passing month this beauty becomes more permanent and assured. As a well-known journal points out, the Oxford Preservation Trust goes on from strength to strength. Its control over unwise economic exploitation and building gets progressively more effective. Already the view of Oxford's spires, steeples and towers silhouetted against the sky line which can be seen from Boars Hill, the residence of the present Poet Laureate, is preserved for all time. Only a few weeks ago a large portion of the famous Shotover Hill was secured by the trust, and certain disfiguring shacks which destroyed the beauty of the celebrated Trout Inn have now been removed. The Town Planning Bill, from which so much was hoped, still hangs fire in the House of Commons. It may not be passed into law; and if it is, it may be passed in a form which will deprive it of most of its usefulness. But the example of Oxford shows that a town, city or village which is really intent upon preserving its attractiveness and charm need not wait upon Government action. It can set up a safeguarding policy of its own which requires no official sanction. Cambridge has been quick to follow Oxford's example, and now has a preservation trust, maintained by voluntary subscriptions, which is no less active than that in the sister university. It is true that these two towns have, for their size, a richer legacy of beauty to preserve than most English cities. But every British town has some aspect of which its citizens are proud, and which they would like to transmit unspoiled to their successors. Oxford and Cambridge have shown one method at least by which this aim may be effectively accomplished.

A complete change of programme has been arranged for next Sunday's symphonic concert at the Peninsula Hotel, and an excellent entertainment is again promised. Besides a varied selection of orchestral numbers there are vocal items by Mrs. W. R. Fleming, accompanied by Mr. Fleming. The singer is well known and a favourite with Hongkong audiences. There are also violin solos by Prof. G. de la Cruz, with piano accompaniment by Prof. F. Gonzalez. This artist was heard once before in solo and pleased the audience with his artistic playing. Mr. A. Gollman will again conduct the orchestra.

## DAY BY DAY

THOUGH YOU MAY BE DULL IN APPEARANCE, YOU CAN BE WISE AND STRONG OF CHARACTER WITHIN.

The forthcoming marriage is announced of Mr. L. Deckert, of Messrs. Siemens & Co., to Miss Elsa Hansen, Broadwood Road, Hongkong.

Mr. H. L. Schultz and Mr. I. H. Geare returned to the Colony by the President Taft from Manila to-day. They were accompanied by Mr. Edward M. Mason, of the New York office of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation.

Found in an unconscious condition with a wound on the side of the head, an unknown Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital from near 6, Ko, Shing Street yesterday morning. He died at 2.10 this morning without being able to give any particulars of himself.

Mr. William Yinson Lee, of Shanghai, who passed through the Colony at the beginning of this month with his daughter Arline, en route to the Philippines, was entertained at dinner by Governor-General and Mrs. Roosevelt at Malacanang Palace, Manila, on 11th instant. Other present were Mr. Roosevelt's two sons, Theodore and Cornelius, who had just arrived from the United States, and Mr. Vernon, Secretary for the Interior. Mr. Yinson Lee and Miss Lee intend remaining in the Philippines until the beginning of September.

## SUGAR MARKET

### THE LATEST CABLED QUOTATION

The following cable at the close of the sugar market yesterday has been received by Messrs. Penrith and Co.

London Terminals.

December 1932 6/6½ down ½d.  
March 1933 6/8½ no change.  
May 1933 6/9½ down ½d.  
August 1933 6/11½ no change.  
Buyers at above prices, sellers asking ½d-½d more.

New York Terminals.

September 1932 1.10 no change.

December 1932 1.13 down 2 pts.

March 1933 1.09 down 1 pt.

May 1933 1.12 down 1 pt.

July 1933 —

Cuban 96°—Spot New York 1.18 no change.

Sourabaya (18/8/32).—Trust Mills have sold 40,000 tons Whites at FG.60.

## SHANGHAI SHARES

### THE LATEST CABLED QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have received the following latest cabled quotations of Shanghai shares:

	Tls.
China Finance Corp. ....	5.45
International Investment Trust Co. (Ord.) ....	7.30
Cathay Land ....	11.75
Yangtze Finance Co. ....	6.20
International Assurance Co. ....	4.15
China Realty Co. ....	11.20
Shanghai Land Investment Co. ....	25.00
New Engineering (Ord.) ....	5.75
Shanghai Dock ....	81.00
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co. ....	217.00
Electric Construction Co. 'B' ....	29.00
Ewo Cotton Mills ....	14.40
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. ....	67.00
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills ....	11.00
American Asiatic Underwriters (Ord.) ....	25.50
American Oriental Finance Corp. 'B' ....	25.00
Asia Realty 'B' ....	28.00
Gold's Bonds 1925 ....	60½

While we must not abandon the hope of some measure of relief from the cost of armaments as a consequence of international arrangement, it seems clear that it would be unwise to count upon this in the immediate future. Again, it is very evident that the nation would contemplate with the utmost reluctance any substantial cuts in the Social and Health Services, though it would welcome with acclamation economies in the cost of their administration.

## WANTED—A STRONG MAN WITH AN AXE

By The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T.

THE Government estimates an ultimate saving to the Exchequer of £23,000,000 a year by the conversion of the 5 per cent. War Loan. That is highly satisfactory, although such a sum represents but a small fraction of the economies to which effect must be given in the near future if the nation is to pay its way.

It would, indeed, be deplorable if the launching of the conversion scheme were to sap in the slightest degree the nation's zeal for retrenchment.

Parliament and the public must face the facts of our financial position and meet them to the best of their ability.

Our annual expenditure, by the central Government and local authorities, amounts to the huge total of one thousand million pounds, or three times that of 1913. The level of commodity values is now lower than before the war, while the volume and value of our trade, home and export, are but little greater than in 1913.

### SOCKING THE RICH

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer broadcasts the glad tidings that he has balanced his Budget, it is well for him that wireless is a one-way gadget; for, could the people give answer, the withering retort would echo from half the homes in the land: "Would to God that we could balance ours!"

For the national account is being squared only by the disbursement as annual revenue of capital resources laboriously saved by the private citizen and torn from him, while he lives, by excessive direct taxation which he cannot pay out of income; while £76,000,000 of capital will this year be lopped from his dead remains and used to meet the current requirements of the State.

"Sock the rich" may be good fun on the public platform, but this reckless dissipation of our national resources is going before long to bring dearth and desolation to every wage-earner in Britain, while no part of the community will escape its fell effects.

For it is plain that the savings of the private citizen are the sole source from which industry may draw the capital which is essential to its conduct, and that a dearth of available capital in Britain at the moment when world trade commences to recover would impose upon our manufacturers a handicap which would be fatal to our industrial recovery.

While we must not abandon the hope of some measure of relief from the cost of armaments as a consequence of international arrangement, it seems clear that it would be unwise to count upon this in the immediate future. Again, it is very evident that the nation would contemplate with the utmost reluctance any substantial cuts in the Social and Health Services, though it would welcome with acclamation economies in the cost of their administration.

### SOME SYMPTOMS

It is quite true that the aggregate of savings to be attained by even a drastic pruning of redundant staff in the Public Departments would appear slight in relation to the vast sum of our annual expenditure. Nevertheless,

The growth of expenditure upon education to the formidable total of £100,000,000 in the current year is indeed alarming. In face of such figures we may well ask: Are we receiving our money's worth for these enormous disbursements? No good citizen desires to deprive any child of the opportunity to succeed in life, but there are not a few frills upon our educational curriculum with which we could very well dispense.

A resolute drive towards a reduction in the cost of education would result in substantial economies without the least hurt to our educational system.

The Development Commission, an organisation designed to disburse sums we cannot afford upon objects with which we can well dispense, should be immediately disbanded—lock, stock, and barrel.

**THE RATES BURDEN.**  
Again, in the year 1931, the commitments of the Road Fund amounted to £62,000,000, which had been incurred without any vestige of parliamentary control or sanction. Immediate effect should be given to the recommendation of the Committee on National Expenditure for the abolition of the Road Fund and the submission of road grants to the control of Parliament.

Local authorities in the United Kingdom last year raised £165,000,000 in rates, while their outstanding loan debt is now £1,300,000,000. In the years immediately preceding 1931 their loan debt had been rising by £56,000,000 a year. It is imperative that effective Treasury control should be established over all schemes initiated by the departments which involve expenditure or borrowing by local authorities. For rates fall as a burden upon the cost of production and constitute a growing menace to our competitive power in world markets.

Expenditure justifiable in times of plenty may be indefensible in periods of dearth. Retrenchment, drastic and immediate, is essential if Britain's position is to be secured and her solvency retained.



"I wouldn't let her go on the stage. A guy with a famous wife soon loses his identity."

## EMPIRE CO-OPERATION

## COMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT

## SECRETARIAT PLAN OPPOSED

Ottawa, Aug. 18.

The report of the Committee on Economic Co-operation, which has been adopted by the Imperial Conference, provides for a continuing committee of two members from each State in the Commonwealth to consider the whole organisation of the Commonwealth Agencies.

South Africa and the Irish Free State opposed the idea of a permanent Empire Secretariat.

The report stresses the need for the immediate adoption of standard specifications throughout the Empire in steel, timber, chemical products and agricultural implements.

Industrial co-operation, by early consultation between representatives of particular industries and the Commonwealth Governments, is also urged.

## MARKETING BOARD.

The main work at Ottawa to-day consisted of shaping the general agreement in preparation for Saturday's plenary session.

The recommendation of the committee on methods of economic co-operation for the establishment of a commonwealth Consultative Committee to consider the machinery of co-operation, also suggests that its report should be ready by next May.

The United Kingdom delegation has undertaken to finance the general work of the Empire Marketing Board until September next year.—*Reuter and British Wireless*.

## PRINCES' VISIT TO FLEET

## ROYAL TRIBUTE TO EFFICIENCY

London, Aug. 18.

The flagship Queen Elizabeth, with the Prince of Wales and Prince George aboard, was flying the Royal Standard when, with the rest of the Mediterranean Fleet, she entered Superb Harbour at Malta to-day, on completion of the Fleet exercises.

Great crowds had gathered along the quays and on other points overlooking the harbour, and all official buildings and most private houses were gay with flags, while small craft in hundreds moved about the warships. A Royal salute was fired from the forts as the flagship entered.

In messages to the Commander-in-Chief on the conclusion of his visit and inspection, the Prince of Wales said:—"My brother and I are very glad to have had the opportunity of visiting your Fleet under its normal cruise conditions. We are most grateful for being given facilities which enabled us to visit every ship of the Mediterranean Fleet at Corfu, and were both really impressed with the uniformly high standard in appearance of the ships' companies and ships. The exercises at sea were of the greatest interest and gave us a chance of seeing the pitch of efficiency which the Fleet has reached. Would you please convey our great appreciation to all your Command?"

In thanking the Prince for his signal, Admiral Sir Ernest Chatfield replied:—"We are grateful that your Royal Highnesses should have come so far to inspect us and have been ready to inspect forty-six ships during the heat of a Mediterranean Summer. We are proud to receive your approbation."—*British Wireless*.

## FRIENDLY HOCKEY

## RADIO SPORTS CLUB TO PLAY H. M. S. PARTHIAN

The Radio Sports Club will entertain H.M.S. Parthian on the Marina Ground on Saturday in a friendly game of hockey. The bally-off is timed for 4.45 p.m. The following will represent the radio:—S. Singh; A. E. P. Guat, P. Singh; Hanib; G. Jack; M. Singh; J. T. K. Gilchrist; G. Singh; Awa Singh; K. Singh and H. Singh. Reserve: J. Singh and

## GANGSTER IN BOX

(Continued from Page 1.)

cause of the bond of affection existing between us.

"Ah To Nui might have had some knowledge of the murder," he said, "but I do not say he had full knowledge."

Yes or no, do you say he took an active part at all in any of the events which led to the murder of Fung?—So far as I know he had done nothing personally towards the murder of Fung and all that was done was by several of us whose names I have mentioned.

## NO PART IN SHOOTING.

I want this clearly. Do you say that Ah To Nui had no active part at all in any arrangements to bring about the murder of Fung?—I should say he took no active part whatever in the shooting of Fung, which was done by one man and one man only. With regard to the arrangements and discussion of the plot, he was not present at all and we purposely would not let him in any of the arrangements, but whether he came in secretly and heard what we were talking about I cannot say.

Do you mean by that that, as far as you know, Ah To Nui never had anything to do with the gang, the gang plains, and the gang activities from beginning to end?—I meant to tell you this: That I did not actually instruct Ah To Nui to do anything in the murder of Fung, and whatever he did was done by him voluntarily because of the existing friendship between them.

I am not going to leave it like that. You have told us, and the Crown attaches much importance to this incident, that on March 19th an attempt was made to shoot Fung, at least arrangements were made to shoot Fung and it did not come off?—Yes.

That Wong was the man who was to do the shooting?—Yes.

## PRESENT ON SCENE.

Were you present?—I was present at the scene but far away, at the back of these people.

As far away as the length of this court?—About that distance. Wong was close up to him.

Who else was there?—Ah Wong, myself, Ah To Nui, who was also very far away.

Was he standing with you?—He was standing across the road, one on each side of the road.

And there was a car standing outside 14, Shan Kong Road?—Yes.

You knew that Ah Wong, on your own case, was going to attempt to shoot Fung that night?—Yes.

Tell me what were you doing up in the road? What was the idea of you being there at all?—Firstly I was there to watch how the thing was going on, and, secondly, the man was sent there by me, so why shouldn't I be there to see what he was doing?

What was the effect of Ah To Nui being there?—I did not ask him to station himself there. If he happened to be there, did you say I have a right to drive him away from the place?

## AH LAU MENTIONED.

Quite by accident he happened to be on the other side of the road?—I never told him to go there at all. Why he was there I have no idea. For all I know it might have been Ah Lau or Ah Wong who asked him to go there.

You seized that opportunity, I notice, to introduce the name of Ah Lau. My question was this: That it was an accident that he (Ah To Nui) was there. You seized the opportunity of referring to Ah Lau?—No. That's not true. I did not mean to seize the opportunity of drawing Lau in at all. I am telling the truth. If you don't accept it, that's your business. I never told him to go there.

The trial is proceeding.

## EXCHANGE RATES

	Previous Day.	Yesterday.
Paris	88.21/32	88.34
Geneva	17.83/16	17.82/32
Berlin	14.19/32	14.19/32
Helsingfors	23/16	23/16
Oslo	19.13/32	19.31/32
Athens	64/12	64/16
Buenos Aires	Nom.	Nom.
Shanghai	1/9.11/32	1/9/12
New York	3.47/16	3.47/16
Amsterdam	8.63	8.63
Vienna	30	30
Madrid	43/4	43/3/16
Bucharest	600	500
Hongkong	1/4.3/16	1/4/16
Brussels	25.04/16	25.1/32
Milan	67/3	67/3
Prague	117/4	117/4
Stockholm	18.47/4	19.45
Copenhagen	18.75	18.75
Lisbon	110	110
Bio	54	54
Bombay	1/6.7/64	1/6.7/64
Yokohama	43/4	1/4/16
Montevideo	30	30
Montreal	0.09/1	3.00/2
Brussels	216	216
Silvot (spot)	18.1/16	17.16/10
	(Forward) 18/4	18

## ROLAND FOR CHICAGO'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE OLIVER

## Keen Baseball Struggles

New York, Aug. 18.

Boston carried the Chicago Cubs to fifteen innings before concluding victory in the National League to-day. Their townsmen in the American League beat the Chicagoans by the odd run in a similarly extended struggle. Manus hit a home run for the Red Sox and Levey for the White Sox.

Frisch hit two home runs for St. Louis Cardinals, who nevertheless lost a double header. Results:

## NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Chicago	Boston	St. Louis	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Philadelphia
July	4 16 2	3 13 6	4 10 2	10 10 1	4 8 0	9 12 2
Aug.	7 15 2	7 19 6	7 19 6	—Reuter.	7 19 6	7 19 6
Total	4 16 2	3 13 6	4 10 2	10 10 1	4 8 0	9 12 2

## AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Boston	Chicago
Total	7 12 2	6 19 6

## HONGKONG TRADE STATISTICS

## JULY RETURN SHOWS DECREASES

The Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department reports that the total value of merchandise imported into the Colony in the month of July amounted to \$14.7 millions (£2,826,380) as compared with \$15.8 millions (£2,900,019) in July of last year, while exports totalled \$33.5 millions (£2,118,157) as compared with \$41.6 millions (£2,080,171).

For the first seven months of the year, imports totalled \$380.1 millions as compared with \$425.0 millions in the corresponding period of last year, and exports \$275.8 millions as compared with \$314.3 millions.

Following are the comparative figures of total imports and exports, including treasure:

## IMPORTS.

	July 1932	July 1931
Merchandise	\$14,622,264	\$15,800,383
Treasure	\$19,116,254	\$16,432,173
Total	57,038,518	56,532,553

## EXPORTS.

	July 1932	July 1931
Merchandise	\$23,472,109	\$21,603,314
Treasure	12,073,159	16,432,173
Total	35,545,268	37,574,488

## WIFE'S LOST BEAUTY

## HUSBAND CHARGED WITH MURDER

A suggestion that a husband was overcome by the shock of seeing for the first time the disfigurement of his wife, who was said to have once been a beautiful woman, was made at West London when Edward Lloyd, "aged 35, a miner, of Penybry-terrace, Penrhynweir, near Aberaeron, Glamorgan," was charged with murdering her.

It was stated at a previous hearing that Mrs. Lloyd went from Wales last October to the Hammer-smith Hospital, Shepherd's Bush, W., where she was operated on by Sir Harold Gillies, the plastic surgeon. She had a facial skin disease, and several operations were performed.

The husband saw her for the first time on May 16, and it was alleged that as he sat by her bed he cut her throat.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury, the pathologist, stated that the dead woman had a tube of skin stretching from the left cheek to the left shoulder, a built on nose, a false lip, and a good deal of scarring.

In reply to Mr. Daniel Hopkin, who defended, Sir Bernard said that anyone who had known the woman and who saw her for the first time in that state of deformity would receive a great shock. It was a marvellous operation.

## NEW TARIFFS YIELD

## 47,541,000 SINCE THEIR APPLICATION

Major Elliot, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, states that the revenue derived up to June 30 from the Import Duties Act, the Abnormal Importations (Customs Duties) Act, and the Horticultural Products Emergency Customs Duties Act were \$5,750,000, \$1,341,000,

## A.O.F.C. QUOTATIONS FOR YESTERDAY

New York, Aug. 18.

Aug. 17 Aug. 18

20 Industrial 67.50 67.93

20 Rail 36.76 30.32

20 Utility 29.35 29.05

The market gives the impression

that, while profit-taking has been

substantial in some stocks like Ameri-

can Can, U.S. Steel, Allied Chemical

and Dye and Du Pont de Nemours,

the proceeds have been shifted to the

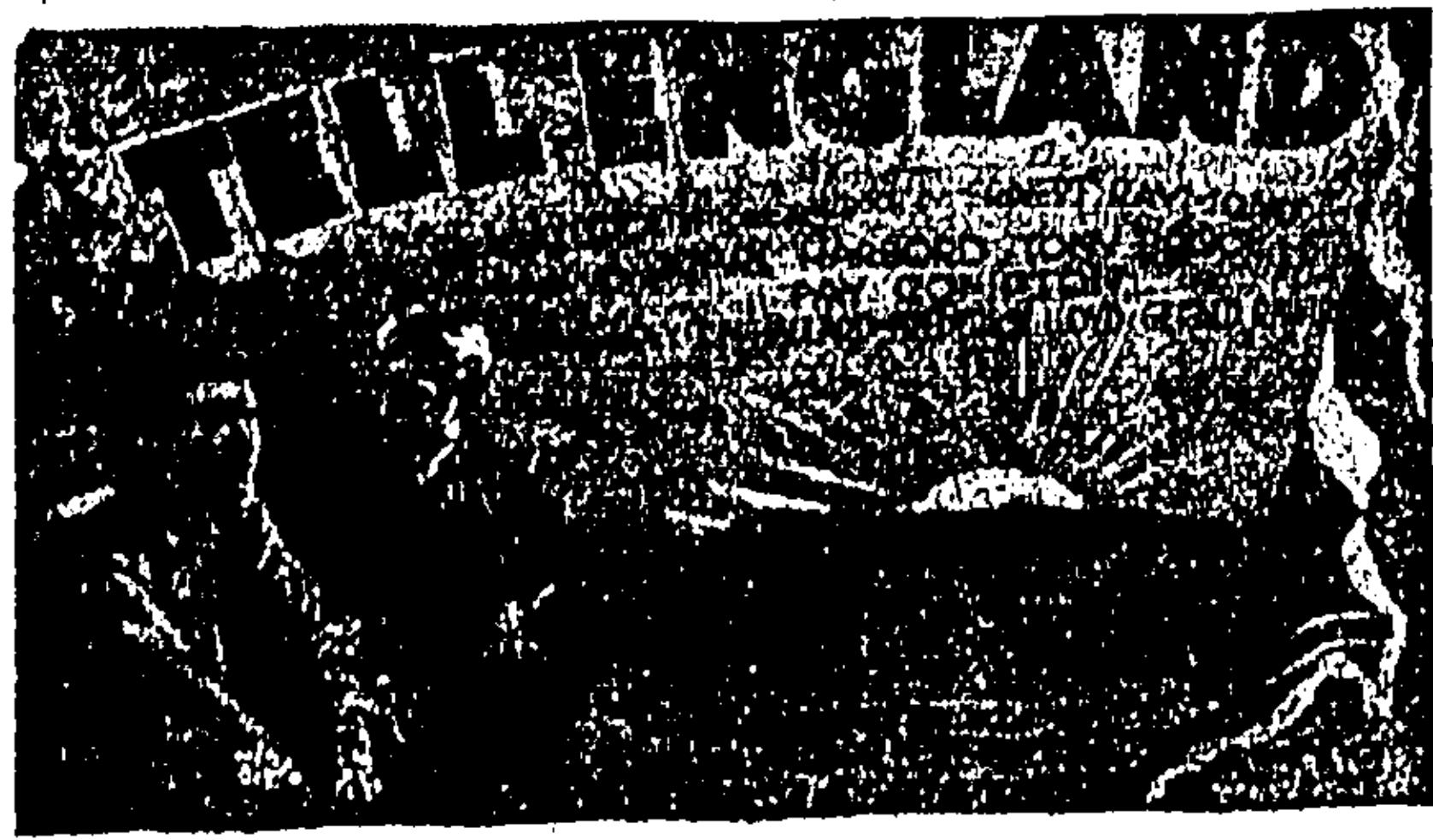
utility division and there are evidences

of a general strong market position in

the rail group. With an absence of im-

porting realising the market may be

## QUEEN'S NEXT BRITISH EPIC!



## THE CLOVER FLOWER SHOP

wishes to announce the opening of their  
GIFT SECTION  
where may be found distinctive and  
unusual  
GIFT SELECTIONS.

SEE THE NEW  
CELLULOID HANDBAGS.

Cigarette and Vanity Cases and Many  
Novelties.  
Suitable for Bridge Prizes and  
Birthday Presents.

## GLOUCESTER ARCADE.

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"  
AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC  
COMPETITION

## \$150.00 CASH PRIZES

First Prize ..... \$60.00  
Second Prize ..... \$40.00  
Third Prize ..... \$20.00  
Three Consolation Prizes \$10.00 Each

In addition to the Cash Prizes The Eastman Kodak Company offer a Special Prize which will be known as the—

EASTMAN KODAK  
PRIZE.

A 1932 Model Kodak 616 with f.6.3 Anastigmat Lens, which will be awarded for the

## BEST STORY TELLING PICTURE.

## SECTION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Messrs. Walbel & Co. ("DEFAG") offer six "AGFA" box cameras to be competed for by school-children. These will be awarded to best six pictures in this class.

Bathing Scenes, Picnic Illustrations, Local Beauty Spots, Typical Chinese Studies, etc. All photographs must be of subjects taken in the Colony.

Photographs may be submitted forthwith, and it is intended to reproduce selected pictures in the *Telegraph* Pictorial Supplement as from the first Saturday in July. The Competition will close on August 31st, 1932.

The following rules will govern the Competition:

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs submitted up to August 31st, 1932. In the event of two or more photographs being considered of equal merit, any or all of the prizes will be divided accordingly. The decision of the Judges shall be final.
- 3.—The right to publish any or all of the entries in the *Telegraph* Pictorial Supplement is reserved.
- 4.—Photographs which have been already entered in local competitions will be ineligible.
- 5.—No photographs will be returned.
- 6.—Photographs, preferably in black and white, must be addressed to the Editor and must bear on back the name and address of competitor.
- 7.—No correspondence will be entered into in connexion with the Competition.
- 8.—The six "AGFA" cameras donated by Messrs. Walbel & Co. ("DEFAG") may only be competed for by local school-children. Each entry in this section must bear the name of the competitor together with that of his or her school.

THAT. "SNAP" MAY WIN \$60.00!

## RIDER MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 2).

## Sir Henry May Quoted.

On the occasion of the first reading of the Bill to provide for the institution of the system, the then Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. F. H. (afterwards Sir Henry) May made these important observations: "The rider-main system can be equally well adapted to the prevention of waste, and it is for that purpose that it is now sought to be introduced—for the prevention of waste. It is simply, if I may so describe it in a few short words, a system of huge meters for blocks of buildings instead of separate meters for separate houses. The principle of the Bill was carefully considered by both Mr. Chadwick and Professor Simpson. It has been adopted and endorsed by both these experts... I repeat again the object of the Bill, the object we all have before us, is the prevention of waste. The experts, especially Mr. Chadwick, are of opinion that the waste could be stopped by this system, the Government are strongly of that opinion, and our local advisers here are also of the same opinion."

At a subsequent meeting of the Council, the Attorney-General, the Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, said: "The reasons why the Government introduced this Bill are that on further consideration it has appeared that all the objects aimed at by the Bill of 1902, principal among which is the supply of a sufficient quantity of water to the town of Victoria with the least possible waste, may be effected without incurring the hardships which the Bill of 1902 would be inevitably inflicting on a certain section of the community using water... Rider-mains are a means by which the supply of water can be regulated to blocks of houses as effectively as it can be by meters in the case of single houses."

## Original Object.

From these quotations from Hansard it is clear that the principal object of the rider-main system was to detect and prevent waste. That object was treated and reiterated by the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General of that day. After 26 years' operation no evidence has been adduced to prove that the system has failed of that object. It stands to reason that a system which is, as the rider-main system is, to severe restrictions for long periods at a time, almost annually, cannot but conserve materially our water supply.

It is very well to say, as it has been said by some, that there is bound to be waste in a system which supplies water free, for people are apt to be careless in the use of a thing for which they have not to pay. The matter is too important to the tens of thousands of the poorer classes for it to be disposed of with a time-worn dictum. Incontrovertible facts are necessary.

## On Wrong Premises.

What are the facts that the Government has produced? To strengthen his assertion that the rider-main system was wasteful, the Hon. Colonial Secretary informed us that a comparison had been made by the Government of the water consumption on the Island and in Kowloon, which revealed the fact that the former was consistently some 30% higher per head; and he went on to say that "this comparison made it impossible to avoid the further conclusion that the rider-main system could not be absolved from the charge of wastefulness."

We say that that conclusion is founded on wrong premises. It has been pointed out to us that in making the comparison, the Government did not take into account the considerable quantity of water supplied by Hongkong to the large number of Kowloon residents who come over here daily during business hours to pursue their vocations, as well as to the even larger number of visitors from the New Territories and Cheung Chau, from Canton and Macao and from other adjacent ports.

## Government's Figures.

However, we do not entirely rely upon this fact, important though it is, to show the unfairness of the comparison. The Government itself has only a few days ago, and unintentionally, furnished an argument in refutation of its own inference. In last week's Press were published the figures of the Colony's water supply for the month of July. These figures show that the consumption in the city and Hill District during the month of July was 344.38 million gallons; and this, on an estimated population of 883,500, works out at 29 gallons per head per day. The consumption in Kowloon was 177 million gallons, which works out at 18.9 gallons per head per day, on an estimated population of 302,200.

## Hongkong Consumption.

Hongkong is considerably higher—about 5% per cent higher—than that in Kowloon; but how are we to account for this vast difference? Whatever the causes, the rider-mains were not one of them, for during the whole of July they were completely closed! This, then, demolished the point, of which the Government and others have made so much, that the higher consumption on the Island should be laid at the door of the rider-main users.

Now, the Government is proposing to replace the rider-main system with the principle of compulsory meterage, a principle the economical quality of which has by no means been demonstrated. It may not be known to some honourable members that in 1928 the Government contemplated a similar change, with only this difference, that water was to be charged, from the first gallon consumed.

At a meeting of leading and representative members of the Chinese community, numbering about 40, convened by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and held in his office on the 22nd June, 1928, the question was exhaustively discussed.

## Meters Not Economical.

In order to justify the proposal of the Government to make a change from the first gallon used, the Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs informed the meeting that certain test meterings made in the year 1921-22 in six houses chosen at random, had revealed considerable waste. This test conclusively proves that metering does not conduct to economy. It was submitted by several speakers at the meeting that it was exceedingly difficult for employers to control effectively their servants in the use of water, and that servants were more inclined to be extravagant when they did not have to carry the water from the street themselves.

Here, I may draw attention to an important remark of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, the expert sent out by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to study and report on the water problem of the Colony in 1902. That remark is contained in para. 21 of Sessional Paper No. 4 and is this: "I maintain that the meter system is the only system of rating which is thoroughly efficient and equitable." It is significant that Mr. Chadwick used the word "rating," and did not say that the meter system was the most economical.

The proceedings of the meeting of the 22nd June, 1928, were reported to the Governor of that time, Sir Edward Stubbs; and a few days later the Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. G. M. (now Sir Murdoch) Fletcher informed the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow and me that the proposal would be dropped, and that he advised the people in the rider-main districts to apply for meters which would be freely granted.

## Meters Increasing.

We thought at the time that, by following the Government's advice, the matter would end there. That advice has been largely followed, as can be seen in the steadily increasing number of meters that have been applied for and installed since 1923.

At this very moment, according to the reply given by the Hon. Director of Public Works to my question put at the meeting of this Council on the 4th August, 1928, 2,100 meters have been applied for but not yet installed in the rider-main districts. But for the difficulties which the people have, until quite recently, experienced in obtaining meters—a fact borne out by the 2,100 applications still awaiting attention—more applications would have been made for them.

Now the Government has revived the question—in fact, has actually taken some action, without having produced more arguments to justify it, except that the large number of meters that have been applied for, in recent years, has made it necessary to make the change, for, according to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, "each new meter tended to destroy the balance of the 1906 arrangement."

It would seem from this that the adoption of the advice of the Government of 1923 is now having an opposite effect to what was intended.

## Mr. Chadwick's Views.

The views of the present Government on this important question are also at variance with those of Mr. Osbert Chadwick. In paragraph 20 of Sessional Paper No. 4 certain remarks of Mr. Chadwick on the rider-main system are quoted. They are these: "Its effect will be three-fold. Firstly, it will mitigate the evils of the intermittent system; and, secondly, it will be a permanent improvement, inasmuch as it will facilitate the detection of waste. Thirdly, it will greatly facilitate the voluntary introduction of meters." These remarks, and the debates in Hansard of 1908, give us the impression, if not conviction, that the rider-main system, which was to be a "permanent" arrangement, was to be allowed to abolish itself by the gradual installation of meters.

## Many people in the rider-main

apply for them, because they find the meter system so much more convenient than the rider-main system which is subject to periodical restrictions, entailing much hardship on the poor.

From the point of view of minimising the hardship, the proposal of the Government has everything to recommend it; but the poor themselves desire no change. What is the reason? Thousands of the residents in the rider-main districts are of the working class who cannot afford to pay any charge for excess consumption of water when they find it already difficult to eke out a bare existence.

## A Hard Fact.

This is a hard fact which cannot be ignored. It is true that many people of this class have moved over to the Kowloon Peninsula which has no rider-mains; but those who have chosen to remain or to move into the rider-main districts, must have good reasons for so doing. Those reasons are that they have to be near their work or that they cannot afford the expense of a metered supply.

Thus by the necessity of economic pressure these people have perforce to submit to the periodical inconvenience and hardship of having to obtain water from the street-fountains, with the consoling thought that they would have a direct house-supply for at least part of the year.

Several men have put to me what seemed to them a pertinent question. They solemnly asked: "Kowloon has no rider-mains; why should Hongkong have them?" I offered them a counter-query. "Because Smith has not a house, should Jones, who has one to which he has a perfect title, be deprived of it?" Further arguments are unnecessary.

## Government: "Bargain."

I have also heard it contended that, at any rate, the people have had their money's worth in the use of the rider-mains for 26 years, having paid only \$222,000 for laying the mains, and not having been called upon by the Government to pay for their maintenance. It should be pointed out that the question of upkeep never formed part of the scheme, for at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th September, 1903, the Hon. Colonial Secretary said that, after the first cost was paid by the owners "there would be no further charge to them for the supervision and maintenance of the rider-mains which would be included in the general expenditure of the Colony."

In regard to the free use of water for 26 years, it should be remembered that against this privilege are offset the hardship and inconvenience which the people have had to undergo, almost annually, during that same period by reason of restrictions of varying severity having been imposed on them, and the amount of water which such restrictions have saved to the general public.

## Many Protests.

For the various reasons I have given, the people in the rider-main districts cannot see the necessity or justice of the Government's proposal. We have received strong representations urging the retention of the system, from various institutions, including the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, the Hongkong and Kowloon Property Owners' Association, the Sugar Merchants' Association, the Chinese Medical Association, the Chinese Engineers' Association, the Po Yick Commercial Association, the Chao Chow Residents' Association, the Ling Tung Association and the Hongkong Coolies' Guild, as well as from hundreds of individuals.

In addition to these we have received from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce a letter addressed to them in the name of the Kai-fong, which bears several hundred chops of firms and shops. Never in our comparatively long careers as public men have we received so many letters, couched in such strong terms on any one subject.

It is maintained by many that the rider-main system was introduced in the nature of a bargain between the Government and the people, for the people had to pay the cost of laying the mains with the consent of the Government.

Now, one party to that bargain desires to abrogate it and has, by its action, practically abrogated it, while the other prefers the bargain to stand.

## Consult the People.

I readily accept the Government's explanation that Sir Cecil Clementi's undertaking not to abolish the system without giving this Council an opportunity to discuss the question, was overlooked. Still, it is very unfortunate that in a matter of such importance to the people, the Government should have begun the work of abolition without giving the people any warning.

It seems to us to be immature whether an undertaking to give an opportunity to the public to discuss

the present Government should have consulted the people before taking any action, as the Administration of 1923 did.

## Great Dis-satisfaction.

The Government, by its action in fixing meters to some of the rider-mains, has made it, to use the Hon. Colonial Secretary's words, "no longer possible to bring the sections concerned into use on the rider-main principle." There are some 2,600 houses affected in this way. It means that the occupants of these 2,600 houses, computed roughly at over 10,000 souls, have still to take water from the street-fountains when our reservoirs are full to overflowing, and when the other unmetred houses in the rider-main districts have had a direct supply restored to them since the 2nd August.

This precipitate action of the Government, with its attendant effects, is causing great dissatisfaction to the people directly concerned. We have received numerous letters of protest, which ask that the disconnected houses be accorded the same treatment as are the other more fortunate houses in the rider-main districts. We consider the protest justified, and the request only natural.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary in his speech said that "the transition was too far advanced for any calling back now, and there was nothing for it but to complete the installation of the meterage system." From this remark it is apparent that the Government has made up its mind to go on with its scheme, whatever the merits of the people's case. The discussion now being permitted to us is, it would seem, permitted merely for the purpose of fulfilling a forgotten promise—as a matter of form.

## The Time Question.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary also said that even at the time of Sir Cecil Clementi's promise, "the conclusion was foregone, and the discussion could hardly have been more than a facsimile of the facts and an explanation." A reference to page 232 of Hansard of 1929 shows that when Sir Cecil gave his promise, he added those all-important words: "It will, of course, be impossible to discard the rider-main system until there is an assured supply of water available both on the island and on the mainland throughout the year."

In regard to the free use of water for 26 years, it should be remembered that against this privilege are offset the hardship and inconvenience which the people have had to undergo, almost annually, during that same period by reason of restrictions of varying severity having been imposed on them, and the amount of water which such restrictions have saved to the general public.

## Principle Accepted.

But after anxious and careful consideration of all aspects of the problem, we have decided to accept the principle of the resolution, but to ask that it may not be carried into effect for 2 years, from this date. We realise that sooner or later the system has to go, not because it is wasteful or because universal meterage would conduct to economy—both of which we do not admit—but because a uniform system of water supply for all parts of the Colony has much to recommend it, and because the present intention of the Government will tend to accelerate applications for meters, thus gradually obliterating the rider-main system without undue haste or unnecessary compulsion.

## Unfortunate Position.

The Hon. Mr. S. W. Tao: I rise to second the amendment proposed by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, Senior Chinese Member of Council, to the motion before us to-day.

The amendment just proposed by my Honourable colleague is not at variance with the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary in principle, but merely asks to allow the rider-main system to abolish itself, in two years' time, by the gradual installation of meters, which my Chinese colleagues and I consider is the best mode of attaining the object, which the Government desires to effect, without causing the hardship and inconvenience to the people living in the rider-main districts which immediate abolition would.

## Unfortunate Position.

It is very unfortunate that the Government did not take the Chinese community into its confidence when it decided to abolish the rider-main system in February last and took steps to disconnect certain houses from the rider-main.

If the Government had prepared a scheme beforehand showing the manner in which the Government proposed to convert the rider-main system into a universal meterage system and let the Chinese go thoroughly into the matter, no doubt a *modus operandi* would have been found satisfactory to the Chinese who are chiefly concerned. As it is, the Chinese did not know what the Government had done or proposed to do until the subject was brought before the Council at its last Meeting and are consequently much concerned.

## More Proof Wanted.

The Hon. Dr. Kotewall in his speech has fully and clearly stated the Chinese views on the subject. I do not propose therefore to adduce further arguments against the assumption that the rider-main system is wasteful or that the meter-system can prevent waste of water. But if the rider-main system is a wasteful system, the Government can surely produce better proof than it has done. For so far as I know the system of water supply in this Colony is served by two means: metered or unmetered service. The quantity of water supplied, by meters either for domestic use or for trade purposes is known and the balance of consumption must have been consumed by the rider-main or by other means.

## Effect of Respite.

It is most likely that the object would be completely attained in the course of the next two years, for there are now only 6,600 unmetered houses in the rider-main districts, and this number will be reduced to 8,600 after the wants of the 2,100 houses have been supplied.

have been made for meters but for the difficulties and delay experienced by the people in obtaining them in the past. By the gradual and natural process suggested by us the number of unmetered houses in the rider-main districts should, by the end of 1934, be so reduced that abolition would be attended with no difficulty.

## The Motion.

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SWEETS

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## CINEMA “SHOTS” AND “SEQUENCES”

(Continued from Page 5.)

Hollywood has relied for its box office receipts for years, but from the cinematic viewpoint, it invites little in the way of commendation.

### COURAGEOUS PRODUCER:

APPARENTLY satisfied that the outburst of public opinion on the production of *Kings of Kings* contained something in addition to brickbats (and of these there was a suffi-

### “TELEGRAPH” ART SUPPLEMENT

Interesting Pictures  
To-morrow.

To-morrow's issue of the *Telegraph* Pictorial Supplement will contain a large number of entries in our Summer Photograph Competition, including a few from school children.

Besides these, there will be topical pictures illustrating the lawn bowls matches between the K.R.C.C. and Tai-koo, the K.C.C. v Police, and the Happy Valley Golf Championship games.

Other pictures will show members of the newly-created Y's Men's Club at Amoy, and the recent wedding of Mr. A. E. Perry and Miss Violet C. Chan.

cient number to quail the heart of any producer). Cecil B. de Mille has decided to embark once again on a religious theme, and is to produce *The Sign of the Cross* presumably an adaptation of Wilson Barrett's famous play. According to de Mille, the picture will be as modern in treatment and as fast-moving in tempo as a film dealing with life in New York, London, or Paris. Its story, he adds, will reveal a vivid, colourful cross-section of Roman life of Nero's era, when events in the profligate emperor's career were building up to a fateful climax. All of which is interesting, though not necessarily impressive. I am, however, not going to attempt to pre-judge the film. If it reaches the same standard as *The Ten Commandments* and *Kings of Kings*, it will be, at least, a sincere effort to interpret history. Paramount, I can, I think, be trusted to handle

the delicate religious portions of

the story with their usual tact,

and with Frederic March as

Marcus Superbus and Charles

Laughton as Nero, the main

characterisations, at least, are in

safe hands.

### LAWN BOWLS

RECREIO TEAMS FOR  
TO-MORROW

The following teams will represent the Club de Recreio in their Lawn Bowls League matches to-morrow:

1st team v. K.C.C. (away):—F. M.

Silva, C. A. Lopes, E. M. Remedios,

C. G. Silva (skip); J. M. M. Alves,

R. R. Roberts, L. C. R. Souza, R. F.

Luz (skip); L. A. Gutierrez, F. V.

Ribeiro, A. S. Gomes, C. E. Marques

(skip).

2nd team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

3rd team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

4th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

5th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

6th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

7th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

8th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

9th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

10th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

11th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

12th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

13th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

14th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

15th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

16th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,

J. G. Ozorio, C. H. Basto (skip); D.

Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves

A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S.

Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C.

Basto (skip).

17th team v. Electric Rec. Club

(home):—B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves,



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## RIDEN MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 8.)

## Inaccurate Figures.

With regard to the monthly reports issued by the Water Authorities of the total water consumption in Hongkong and in Kowloon and of the quantity of water consumed per head per day, I find that the consumption per head per day is calculated on an estimated population much lower than that given by the Census. According to Paragraph 29 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1932, the population of the Colony, excluding the New Territories, is estimated at 750,846, while the population estimated for the purposes of calculating the water consumption per head per day is on the average, 681,377.

I made this out from the water consumption reports issued by the Water Authorities from January up to August 1932, that is, for 8 months. It means a difference of about 69,569 persons in the population estimated by the Census and that estimated by the Water Authorities and it makes a great difference in the computation of consumption of water per head per day.

## Under-Estimated.

I mention this because by looking at the water consumption report one may be led to think that a good deal of water has been wasted. But as a matter of fact the high rate of consumption per head per day was due to an under-estimate of the population.

I trust therefore that the Government will see its way of conceding this request of the Chinese Community by agreeing to this amendment.

## Hon. Mr. Chau's Support.

Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau: As the motion now before Council is one which I think principally affects the interests of the Chinese community, or I should perhaps say the interests of the poorer classes of the community, I feel I would be failing in my duty if I did not venture to signify my entire agreement with the amendment introduced by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall. My senior Chinese colleague has, to my mind, made out a very strong case on behalf of our constituents, and as he and the Hon. Dr. Tso have dealt so very fully with all the aspects of this difficult problem, I do not think there is much that I can usefully add.

## Wrong Comparison.

However, in support of my senior colleague's contention, in refutation of the allegation made by the Hon. Colonial Secretary that the average daily consumption of water on the island is about 30% higher than that on the mainland, I would like to point out also that the Hon. Colonial Secretary when making the comparison, had omitted to take into consideration the important fact that the whole peak district uses the water supply for flushing purposes, and I am inclined to think that the amount of consumption in that direction must be somewhat considerable.

That the rider main system will have to go one day, I think we are all of one mind; what we differ on is only the question of time for its abandonment, and in view of the convincing arguments advanced by my two senior Chinese colleagues, all of which I strongly endorse, I submit that the two years' extension asked for is not at all unreasonable, and which I hope will be conceded to.

With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to support the Hon. Dr. Kotewall's amendment.

GOVERNMENT STAND.  
Tribute to Mr. Kotewall's Research Work.

## AGAINST AMENDMENT.

The Colonial Secretary: The provisional acceptance by the Chinese Members of the principle of the abolition of the rider main system might well make it unnecessary for me to make any further reference to the arguments brought forward by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall in the earlier parts of his speech for the retention of the system.

It would be necessary only to deal with the possibility of postponing action for the abolition of the system for two years, but I would not like to pass over the earlier parts of the speech without a tribute to the extreme care and laborious research which has been revealed and further to the labour of collecting and of representing so fully the views of all section of the Chinese community.

These views are so minutely set out that a justifiable inference is that there can be little if anything more to be said upon his side of the question.

## Government's Challenge.

At the same time the Government is not prepared to let the implications of the statements in support of the rider main system go entirely unchallenged and it would be an error to allow it to appear on record that the Government accepted the interpretations put by Dr. Kotewall on various phases of

the whole of the quotations dealing with the possibility of preventing waste through the rider main system turned on the supply of a master meter to each section. Such master meters never were in fact installed and it is very doubtful whether they could have been installed with success.

It is only necessary to consider the feelings of the residents in any one section who were all cut off because there had been waste by some one or other of them; the only course that would have been open had waste been proved.

## Not a Bargain.

Further again it is wrong I submit to consider the institution of the rider main system as a bargain in the way that the Senior Chinese Unofficial Member interprets it. It was a compromise and an experiment, and it was a bargain in that the Chinese community paid for the original rider main system when the Government was not prepared to pay for the installation, by way of trying out its value, but there was not and could not be a bargain in the sense that the terms were unalterable.

A fairer view and I submit the correct view is that the experiment has been tried out and the purchasers have received at least full value for the whole of their expenditure. We must not again forget that the abolition of the rider mains has been necessitated very largely by the pressure of the Chinese themselves for the installation of meters.

Since the date in 1903 to which Dr. Kotewall refers the decision to grant meters freely to all applicants has been the primary cause of the existing condition of things, which inevitably leads to a complete abolition of the system as a whole.

## "Rubbing It In."

I have already in moving the resolution apologised for the action of the Government in overlooking Sir Cecil Clementi's promise to allow an opportunity for a full discussion in Council before the rider main system was abolished. Dr. Kotewall is at pains to impress his offence upon the Government but it can be confidently stated that Sir Cecil Clementi himself would have had no hesitation in agreeing that the abolition of the system as a whole was already necessary provided he was in possession of the information which we have to-day.

That information was not available in 1929 and in fact conditions which altered the whole aspect of the case had their origin no earlier than this year. Sir Cecil also stated that it would be impossible to discard the system until there was a full supply of water on the Island or the Mainland. There again I doubt whether we are justified in pinning him to a literal interpretation of his words. If taken too literally it might mean waiting indefinitely for the experience of Hongkong has shown that growth of population usually outstrips any increase in the water supply.

## Confusion Or...

The full supply contemplated is now much nearer and may be regarded as a certainty in a few years' time. We have the choice between continuing and perhaps making even more confused the rather confused state of things which now exists and beginning to right it only after Shing Mun is complete or else of deliberately continuing a reasonable system which has already had its foundations laid and having it completed by the time that Shing Mun can give us more water. The Government has no hesitation in choosing the latter course and in believing that it is in the best interests of the community rich and poor alike.

In passing, it may well occasion surprise that a system which is subject as Dr. Kotewall admits to severe restrictions for long periods at a time should be preferred to the proposed system which provides a much more equitable distribution throughout the Colony and at the same time may confidently be expected when completed to reduce the necessity for restriction at all.

Further discussion on the wastefulness of the rider main system is I fear unprofitable for in the absence of the meters of which I have already spoken there is no satisfactory method of comparison. I must however accept the views of our water authorities whose general experience convinces them firmly that the system is wasteful.

It is fear unprofitable for in the absence of the meters of which I have already spoken there is no satisfactory method of comparison. I must however accept the views of our water authorities whose general experience convinces them firmly that the system is wasteful.

These views are so minutely set out that a justifiable inference is that there can be little if anything more to be said upon his side of the question.

## "Unwise to Accept."

It is gratifying to learn that the Chinese Unofficial Member are after all prepared to accept the principle of the resolution and it only remains to discuss the two years delay for which they apply. In the view of the Government it would be unwise to accept this suggestion.

The position at the moment is

confessedly confused and should be righted with the least possible delay. To allow it to drift in the manner implied would mean that the confusion would become worse, for the whole of two years there would be no orderly scheme for abolishing the rider main system and differences between those with meters and those without on any section would be accentuated and

the work of the water department

which must necessarily be exceedingly heavy for sometime to come would remain infinitely more difficult as it would be impossible to organize it.

## Compromise.

The Government therefore regrets that it cannot accept the amendment proposed by the Senior Chinese Unofficial Member. The Government however readily accepts that part of the amendment moved by the Senior Unofficial Member which deals with the payment by the Government of the cost of installing meters and of connecting them in all rider main districts.

We must be guarded against the view that this payment is anything in the nature of a right conceded but the Government is anxious that the important change now contemplated should be made with the least possible friction. If this payment would tend to reduce such friction the Government is prepared to go to this Council in due course and to ask for a vote for the necessary funds.

## Amendment Accepted.

The amendment moved by the Senior Unofficial Member is largely an elaboration of the Government's own resolution as explained in the speech introducing it at the last meeting and as such can be readily accepted. The addition of that Government should pay for the new connexions, being also accepted, the whole amendment may well stand in the place of the Government's original resolution if the Council so desires.

## DIVISION TAKEN.

Chinese Members' Motion Defeated.

## MR. KOTEWALL'S VIEWS.

The Officer Administering the Government: The amendment before the House is the amendment proposed by the Senior Unofficial Chinese Member—"That in the opinion of this Council, the time has come for the Colony to decide upon the abandonment at the expiration of two years from this date, of the principle of the rider main system, substituting therefore the principle of compulsory meterage to all house supplies to which the alternative shall be a free supply from street fountains."

The Officer Administering the Government called for a vote but Mr. Kotewall demanded a division. The division was taken and resulted in the defeat of the motion by 13 to three. Details of the voting are:

Nos.—The Officer Administering the Government, the Attorney General, The Colonial Secretary, The Colonial Treasurer, the General Officer Commanding, The Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Director of Public Works, the Inspector General of Police, the Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, Sir Henry Pollock, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. W. H. Bell, Ayes—Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. T. N. Chau.

The Officer Administering the Government: The motion now before the Council is that proposed by the Senior Unofficial Member. Is any member anything to say?

## Concessions Wanted.

Mr. Kotewall: With Your Excellency's permission, I should like to say that the Chinese members of this Council have been requested by those directly concerned to ask the Government for certain concessions in the event of their request for the retention of the rider main system not being granted. These concessions are summarised as follows:

(1) Cancellation of the 2% water rate now included in the 17% Assessed Taxes.  
(2) Lower rent for meters.  
(3) Reduced charges for excess consumption.  
(4) Computation of the water allowance on the basis of 25 cents instead of 40 cents per unit of 1,000 gallons.

(5) Persons who have direct control over the use of water to be required to pay for excess consumption.

(6) Installation of one meter on each floor of every tenement house.

(7) Government to compel landlords to install meters within what are now the rider main districts.

(8) Government to bear the cost of installing and connecting meters in the case of all unmetered houses in the rider main districts, the meters themselves being paid for by the people in the form of rent as at present.

## Reasons Given.

We have given those several matters our careful consideration, and have also discussed them with Your Excellency and with our European unofficial colleagues. We agree that it would be difficult for the Government to accede to the requests for cancelling the 2% water rate; for reducing the rent for meters and the charges for excess consumption of water; and for changing the basis for computing the water allowance, without having to find other sources of revenue.

(Continued on Page 11.)

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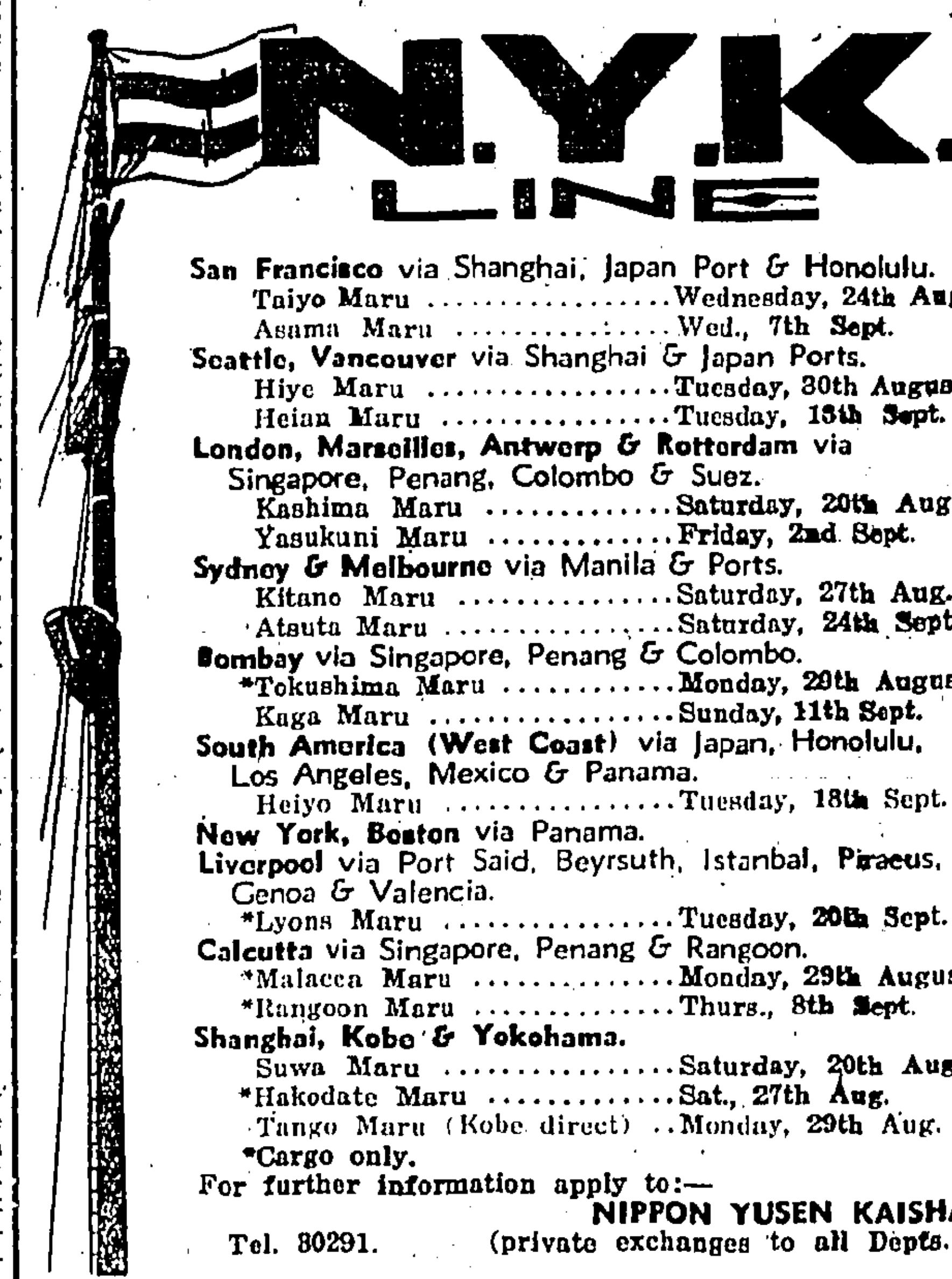
FRIDAY,

19th AUGUST

for

MANILA

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Asama Maru ..... Wed., 7th Sept.  
Seatto, Vancouver via Shanghai & Japan Ports.  
Hiye Maru ..... Tuesday, 20th Aug.  
Heian Maru ..... Tuesday, 15th Sept.  
London, Marselles, Antwerp & Rotterdam via  
Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez.  
Kashima Maru ..... Saturday, 20th Aug.  
Yasukuni Maru ..... Friday, 2nd Sept.  
Sydney & Melbourne via Manila & Ports.  
Kitano Maru ..... Saturday, 27th Aug.  
Atsuta Maru ..... Saturday, 24th Sept.  
Bombay via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.  
Tokushima Maru ..... Monday, 20th Aug.  
Kaga Maru ..... Sunday, 11th Sept.  
South America (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,  
Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.  
Hojo Maru ..... Tuesday, 18th Sept.  
New York, Boston via Panama.  
Liverpool via Port Said, Beyrouth, Istanbul, Piraeus,  
Genoa & Valencia.  
Lyons Maru ..... Tuesday, 20th Sept.  
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.  
Malacca Maru ..... Monday, 29th August.  
Rangoon Maru ..... Thurs., 8th Sept.  
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.  
Suwa Maru ..... Saturday, 20th Aug.  
Hakodate Maru ..... Sat., 27th Aug.  
Tango Maru (Kobe direct) ..... Monday, 29th Aug.  
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## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

## FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

## RIDEN MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 10.)

to replace those which would be lost to the Government by these concessions.

The request that persons who have control over the use of water should be required to pay for excess consumption is, in our opinion, a matter that can best be settled between landlords and tenants.

## Request not Pressed.

The request that permission should be given for a separate meter for each floor, has been practically disposed of by the Government announcement at the last meeting of this Council that although the Government could not undertake the work, it had no objection to individual owners installing such separate meters themselves. We do not press this request on the Government, but will endeavour to persuade both landlords and tenants of tenement houses to come to a satisfactory arrangement whereby the distribution of water passing through the Government meter in each house may be properly determined.

To compel landlords to install meters is a matter that is beset with many difficulties, as it concerns not only houses in the rider-main districts but also houses outside them, and it also affects existing unmetered houses as well as new houses that may be built in the future. While we have every sympathy for the poor who, without meters, would have to obtain their water solely from the street-fountains, we find ourselves unable to support the request, as we need more time to go further into the question. Meanwhile, we commend the request to the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

## One Last Concession.

The last concession asked for is that the Government should bear the cost of installing and connecting the meters in the case of all unmetered houses in the rider-main districts. We are glad that this concession has been proposed by the Honourable senior unofficial members as representing all the European unofficials, and I desire to express our grateful thanks for having so readily consented to support this request from the Chinese, even though they were unable to support their other requests. I desire also to thank Your Excellency for the sympathetic manner in which you have received this proposal.

May I here say that, though we are grateful for the concession which the Hon. senior unofficial member proposes to make to us in his amendment to the original resolution, the three Chinese members will abstain from voting on it because it accepts the principle of immediate abolition of the rider-main system.

## CONCESSION GIVEN.

Government to Bear Cost of Some Meters.

## LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The Colonial Secretary: The Council has already been informed that the Government is prepared to bear the cost of installing and connecting meters in the case of all unmetered houses in the rider-main districts, provided that all applications from these districts are received by the Water Authority before the 31st October, 1932. There must obviously be some limit set in this matter and it is considered this date will allow ample margin for all those who desire to have meters to apply for them.

## Difficult Question.

The first four concessions for which the Senior Chinese Member appeals are connected with the payments for water. This is an exceedingly difficult question as it has long been admitted that the payments made for water supplied do not by any means approach the cost of supplying it and we have been continually advised to re-arrange our method to make the water scheme of the Colony financially self-supporting.

Very much consideration and careful calculation will be necessary before we can arrange such a scheme satisfactorily and as it is not possible to attack it anyway else than comprehensively we must for the moment rest content with the known fact that we are all getting our water for a great deal less than it costs the Government to produce it.

## Promise Given.

The Hon. member's speech however can properly be accepted as a recommendation that the whole matter should be early considered and a promise can fairly be given that such consideration will be undertaken as soon as the costs of completing the large new supplies now in contemplation are known. He must not however take it for granted that such rearrangement when made will necessarily reduce the cost of water per gallon, although it will even the incidence of the payment.

## The remaining three concessions for which a request is made are of a peculiar nature. It is difficult for instance to compel landlords to install meters in their houses. It would be reasonable to expect that the economic pressure as reflected in the rent would make them realise the desirability of such action and to that the Government must leave it for the time.

## Trouble With Tenants.

The other concessions deal with the relations between the landlords and the tenants. It is admitted that tenants in this Colony are very difficult to handle from the Chinese landlords' point of view, but that is no reason for passing the difficulty on to the shoulders of the Government.

The Government can look only to the landlord and must leave him to arrange for the payment of excess consumption with those to whom he lets his premises, and so with the installation of meters on every floor of tenement houses the arrangement itself must be one between the landlord and his tenants.

It requires very little reflection to see that this large work must at the best wait for it would be very difficult for the Government to deal direct with all the separate tenants of this large city. It must be remembered that some 40,000 extra meters would be required to supply all the floors of the Colony.

## Landlords to Blame?

The seventh concession asking the Government to compel landlords to install meters strengthens the impression that there are landlords who put difficulties in the way of supplying their tenants with this necessary fitting. If that is true it would appear to show a serious want of the sense of civic duty, and Government feels that it is justified in asking for more assistance than this from those who make a profit out of property in the Colony, in their efforts to improve the cleanliness and the health of the Colony generally.

## COMMUNITY'S INTEREST.

Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn Wins Up the Debate.

The Officer Administering the Government: In view of the

Colonial Secretary's full explanation of the Government's position, I feel that there is little left for me to say. I would however emphasize the point that the Government believes the change to be in the best interests of the community as a whole. It will introduce a uniform method of distribution and payment equitable to all classes alike and whether it tends to prevent waste, as the Government hopes and believes, or whether it fails to do this, as the Honourable the Senior Chinese unofficial member believes, it will at least ensure that the premises at which water is wasted will be charged for such waste. This fact alone will, we believe, check the waste of water and in so far as it does not do so will tend to increase the revenue and very legitimately so.

The Honourable the Senior Chinese unofficial member is correct in assuming that the present change from rider main system to a metered system is not, as he put it, a matter of revenue; its object is to obtain a more equitable and we hope less wasteful system of distribution. But I venture to remind Honourable Members that Sir Cecil Clementi, whose remarks have been so freely quoted, also foresees that the time would come when the whole question of waterworks finance would have to be reconsidered, and said, "I cannot however hold out any hope to this Council, or to the Colony, that it will be possible to complete the very large and very expensive schemes for waterworks development, which are now under construction and in contemplation, without increasing the price paid by residents in this Colony for their water supply." (Hansard for 1929, page 222).

The Colonial Secretary has already alluded to this question of waterworks finance in his reply, and when the time arrives for the question to be taken up the fact that universal meterage has been introduced will greatly facilitate the consideration of the problem.

## CAPITAL EMBARGO

## NO CHANGE TO BE MADE FOR THE PRESENT

London, Aug. 18.

Contrary to expectation in many quarters says the *Financial Times*, it is understood that no decision will be taken regarding the raising of the embargo on new capital issues until Mr. Neville Chamberlain returns from Ottawa. It adds that although the embargo remains in force, active steps will be taken to bring many securities bearing a high fixed rate of interest into line with the new credit status established by the war loan conversion.—*Reuter*.

## LEAP YEAR BRIDE

(Continued from Page 3.)

as it was. The really important event of the day was to be the evening meal. It would be the first she had ever cooked for Dan, the first in their own home. She thrilled at the thought!

Marketing would be the first step. Cherry washed her face and hands, dabbed on powder and then got into her coat and hat. Just in time she remembered she must have her key and went back for it.

The grocery store was a block away. Mentally Cherry checked over the list of things she must buy. It would have to be a large order. She wanted beefsteak for dinner, mushrooms to go with it and potatoe of course. Then there must be a salad. Stuffed celery would be nice and there was a recipe in the cookbook. For dessert strawberries and cream. So nice the meal would be especially nice she wanted salted nuts and olives.

In the store she remembered she would need ever so many more things—rolls and butter and coffee. The young man who took the order was helpful. He reminded her to buy eggs, a bottle of milk and fruit for breakfast.

The purchases, set out on the counter, astounded Cherry. There were so many packages and they were so big.

"I'll carry them out to your car," the clerk offered.

"I'm sorry but I—I haven't a car."

"We can send them but we charge 10 cents for delivery service."

Cherry nodded. She was counting out money to say the bill. Three dollars and 65 cents. She dug out the last coin from the bottom of her purse and discovered there were only six pennies left.

"I guess I'd better take the things with me," she said hesitatingly.

The obliging clerk crowded the groceries into three big sacks. They filled both the girl's arms. Balancing the heavy load perilously Cherry set off down the street.

She had not gone a dozen yards when the sound of an automobile horn attracted her attention. Cherry turned to face Max Pearson at the wheel of a black roadster. He had pulled the car to the curb.

"Going to let me give you a lift, aren't you?" Pearson called as he stepped to the pavement. He was smiling.

(To be continued).

## CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship, "DOCTEUR PIERRE BENOIT" Arrived Hongkong on Monday, the 16th August, 1932.

From DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, LONDON, ROTTERDAM &amp;c via SHANGHAI.

Consignees of cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Thursday, the 26th August, 1932, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs—Goddard & Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd August, 1932. Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyor.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1932.

## SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship,

## "CHENONCEAUX"

Arrived Hongkong on Tuesday, the 16th August, 1932.

From MARSEILLE &c. Consignees of cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Friday, the 26th August, 1932, or they will not be recognized.

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No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1932.

## SULTAN OF BRUNEI

## ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND TO COMPLETE EDUCATION

London, Aug. 18.

The Sultan of Brunei arrived in England to-day aboard the P. & O. liner Rajputana, from Penang.

He is to complete his education in England, and will stay at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.—*Reuter*.

(To be continued).

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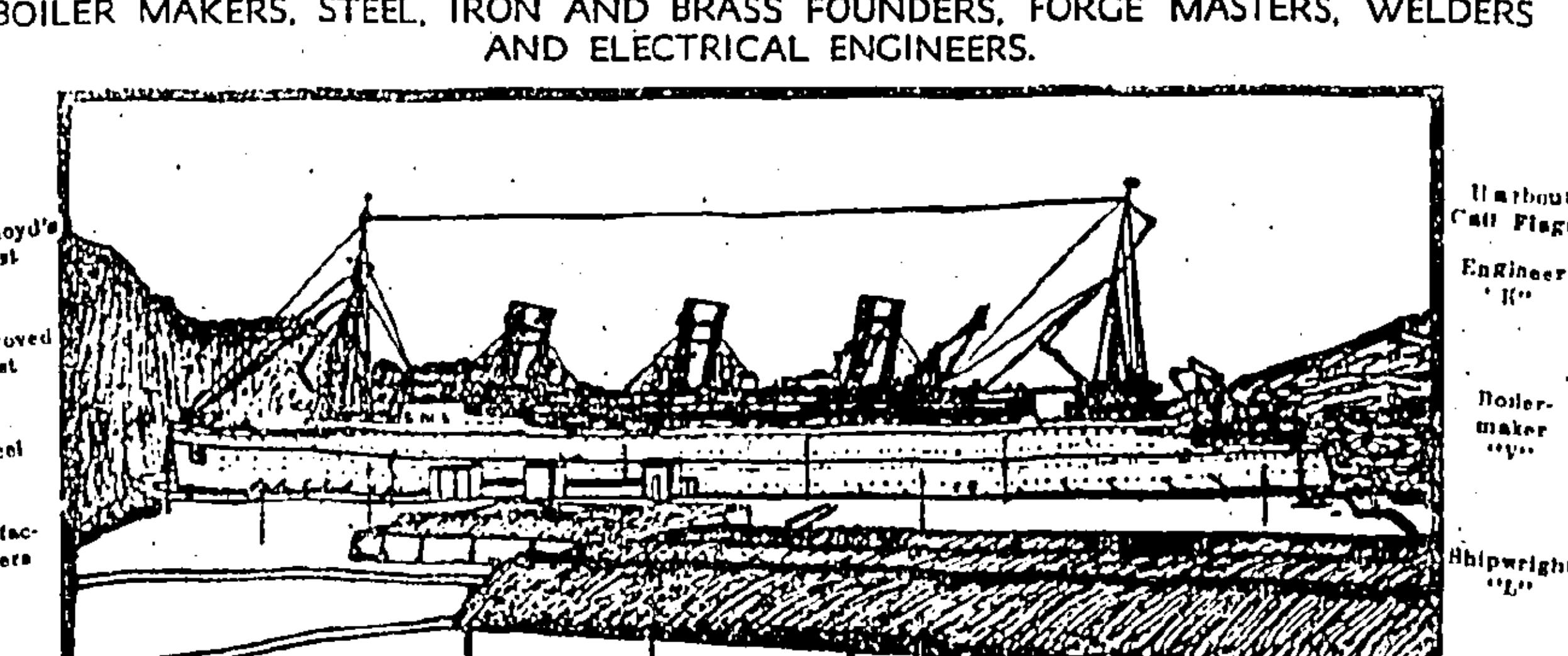
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BURDWAN	6,500	3rd Sept.	E'bay, M'les, L'don, Havre, H'burg, Rotterdam, A'werp & F'ral
MALWA	11,000	10th Sept.	Bombay, M'les & L'don
RANCHI	17,000	24th Sept.	Marselles & London
CARTHAGE	14,000	8th Oct.	E'bay, M'les & L'don
SOMALI	6,800	15th Oct.	L'don, Havre, H'burg, Rotterdam, Antwerp & H'el

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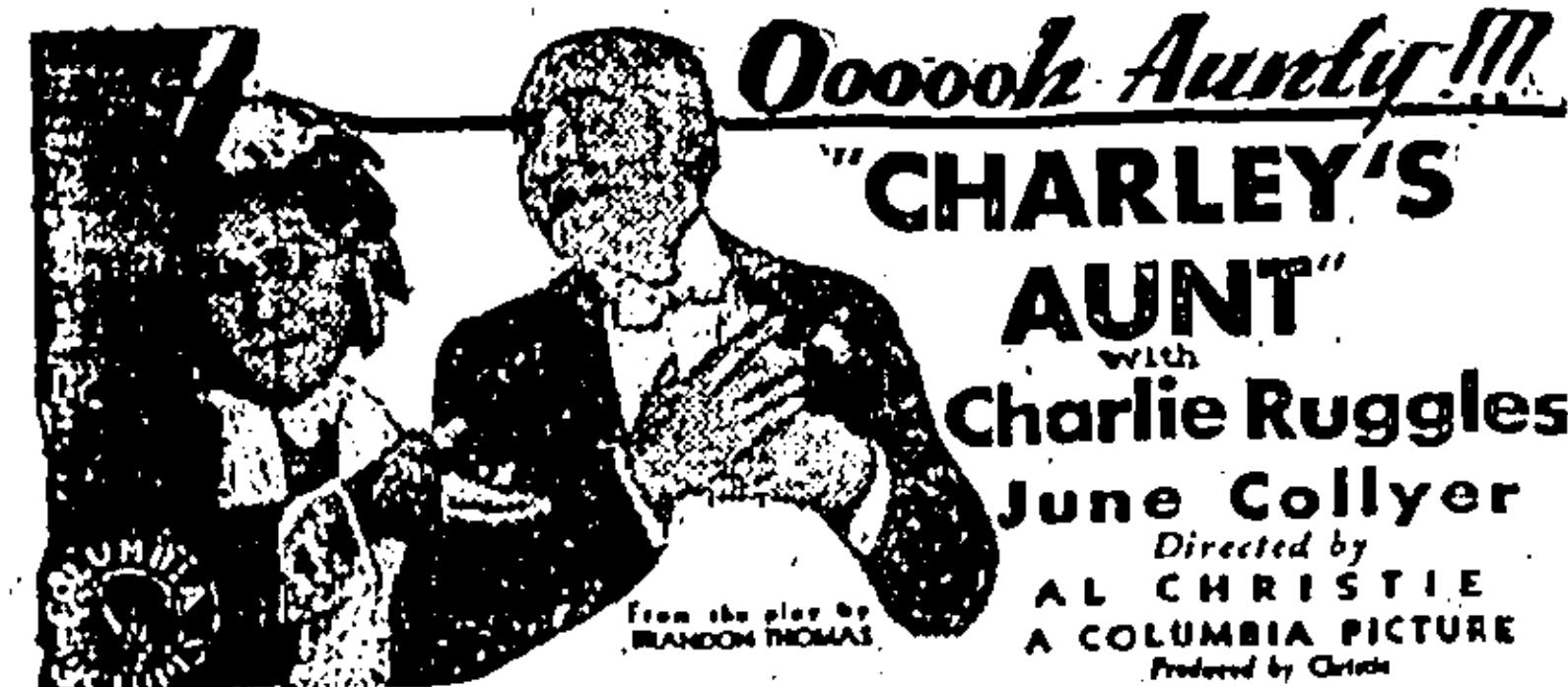
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### CHILD WELFARE CASE IN COURT.

#### MAN ACCUSED OF CRUELTY TO OWN OFFSPRING

A father's treatment of his elder son, an 11-year-old lad, was questioned in a case before Mr. Schofield at the Central Police Court yesterday afternoon.

The man, Fan King-chung at 29, Village Road, was accused of cruelty, in that he inflicted excessive punishment on the boy, the instrument used being a feather duster.

Mr. J. D. Bush, Hon. Secretary of the Anti-Muksai Society, appearing as a witness in the proceedings, told the Court that about a week ago he received a call from Mrs. Fan, the wife of the defendant, at his office, and as a result of a complaint she made to him, he arranged with Mr. W. M. Thomson, of the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs, to accompany Inspector Fraser to the Village Road address.

There the mother pointed out her two children, and, in the parlour taking the elder aside, she pulled up his trouser leg and exposed to view a swollen ankle and other injuries.

It appeared to him that the lad was cowed and was induced to speak only with difficulty.

Mr. M. K. Lo, for the defence, suggested that the cowed demeanour might have been nervousness before strangers and particularly before the European members of the visiting party.

Witness, replying to other questions, said that what he could see of the leg after it was exposed was covered with scars and bruises. Apart from what was told him by the lad, witness thought that such punishment was uncalled for and excessive for one of the lad's age.

#### Boy Questioned.

Fan Foo-keung, the lad in question, examined as a witness, told the Court that he had complained to his aunt of being underfed, but had not voiced the same complaint to his father, because he knew he would then be scolded for "eating too much."

The chastisement he received three days before coming into Court, was due, so he understood, to his helping himself to peanuts which had been bought by his younger brother. They usually had two or three meals a day on rice or congee, accompanied by

On other occasions he had been smacked by his father for forget-

fulness or for not being able to make out what was communicated to him over the telephone. The case was adjourned.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### Portuguese Slander Action Settled.

(To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir.—Our attention has been directed to the report of this action published in your issue of today. It is not true to say, so far as the defendant is concerned, that the husband took up the fight on behalf of the wives. Our client was sued because it was alleged that he was responsible in law for his wife's torts.

At the close of the case for the defence and after legal argument, His Honour Justice Judge intimated that the submissions of the defence appeared to be good in law but that in his opinion it was a case for settlement. Mr. Rendall then tendered an apology on behalf of the defendant saying that if certain words, not reported by you, had been used by the defendant's wife they would have been untrue and that the defendant's wife does not make and never has made any imputations against the moral character of the plaintiff's wife, which is all

ways has been beyond reproach. This apology was at once accepted by plaintiff's solicitor.

We shall be glad if you will correct your report in your next issue.

ROSS & CO.

### FLOOD HAVOC IN INTERIOR.

#### CHOLERA ADDS TO MISERY IN SHANSI

Peiping, Aug. 18. Hundreds have been rendered homeless in Taiyuanfu, the Shansi capital, by floods. Seven hundred houses have completely collapsed and 2,000 partially. Floods are also affecting other parts of the province and severe cholera is adding to the general misery.

More than 160 villages are affected with cholera which is rapidly spreading, and in one district alone, 2,500 people have succumbed.—*Reuter's Special*.

On other occasions he had been smacked by his father for forget-

fulness or for not being able to make out what was communicated to him over the telephone. The case was adjourned.

### THE STRIKE THREAT.

#### REACTION SEEN IN COTTON QUOTATIONS

London, Aug. 18. With profit taking resumed and the absence of fresh support, gilt-edged securities further relaxed, in some instances from three quarters to one per cent. Other sections of the stock exchange are also quiet.

The only market to show any animation was South African minings which were generally very firm on good development rumours.

Commodity markets lacked fresh features. Liverpool cotton futures, however, weakened owing to the labour situation in the textile industry. The danger of a strike in that industry appears to be growing owing to the determined attitude of both sides.

The Chairman of the Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association stated that the employees will not accept outside intervention in the question of the reinstatement of displaced operatives, which is one of the main issues of the dispute.

A member of the central board of the Northern Counties Textile Trade Federation, which embraces ten trades unions in the weaving section, said that the operatives were very determined.

In various centres the operatives are ceasing work in individual mills as a protest against wage reductions.—*Reuter's Special Service*.

### OBITUARY.

#### DEATH OF A FRIEND OF C. H. SPURGEON

London, Aug. 18. The death is reported of the Rev. W. Y. Fullerton.—*Reuter*.

The Rev. William Young Fullerton was the home secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society. He was born in Belfast in 1857, and from 1879 to 1893 was a missioner in association with the famous C. H. Spurgeon. He travelled considerably, visiting China in 1907, New Zealand and Australia, Canada, South Africa, and the United States. He was also a writer, among his books being an autobiography, a biography of Spurgeon and a Romance of Pitcairn Island.

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### STRANGERS MAY KISS

### MAJESTIC

TO-DAY &  
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9.20 P.M.

### Strangers in Love

A Paramount Picture  
with FREDRIC MARCH  
KAY FRANCIS

HE WAS A BLACK  
SHEEP BUT HE  
TURNED WHITE!

..... After he found it was nicer to be home with a lot of loving to do. Than to roam with a lot of explaining to do

An attempt was made to assassinate Admiral Li Chun in Canton, several bombs being thrown. The Admiral was injured and two pedestrians killed.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson returned from home leave. Whilst in England, he was married.

Mr. H. A. Nisbet was appointed

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GARY  
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CLAUDETTE  
COLBERT  
*A Paramount Picture*

NEXT CHANGE  
SUNDAY, 21st AUG.

### JACK OAKIE

in  
"DUDE RANCH"  
with  
JUNE COLLYER  
STUART ERWIN  
MIZZI GREEN  
*A Paramount Picture*

21 YEARS AGO

#### EXTRACTS FROM THE "TELEGRAPH" FILES.

The following extracts are from the Hongkong Telegraph for the week ended August 19th, 1911.

The rate of the dollar on de-

**OUR INABILITY  
TO SWEEP CHIMNEYS**  
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TO THE LAST-MINUTE RUSH.  
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# JAPANESE LODGE STRONG BOYCOTT PROTEST

## ACUTE SHANGHAI SITUATION

### MAYOR'S VERBAL REPLY ON CONSCIENCES

### WAR RUMOURS SPREAD AMONG POPULACE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

SHANGHAI, AUG. 19.

THE JAPANESE AUTHORITIES IN SHANGHAI HAVE LODGED AN OFFICIAL PROTEST WITH MR. WU TEH-CHEN, THE MAYOR OF GREATER SHANGHAI, DEMANDING THAT STEPS BE TAKEN TO PUT AN END TO BOYCOTT ACTIVITIES.

It is reported that the Mayor has replied verbally that illegal activities will be suppressed, but it is impossible to control the consciences of Chinese merchants.

As a result of the high tension, rumours are current among the Chinese populace that a resumption of hostilities is probable soon.

The popular rumours are not supported in responsible quarters, but nevertheless the intensification of the anti-Japanese boycott and the resultant incidents are dominating the local political situation and there is no doubt that the situation is daily becoming more acute.

### CHINESE BUSINESS-MEN CRITICISED

The *North China Daily News* in a leading article this morning refers to the "amazing folly of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce in openly supporting the anti-Japanese boycott, gravely accentuating the difficulties of the situation.

The journal also emphatically disapproves of the "extraordinary proceedings of the Chinese Bar Association, which appears to have assumed the role of an anti-Japanese Association with a flagrant disregard for the decencies of the profession to which the members belong. They support a boycott which is championed by a group of terrorists."

The criticism of the Bar Association arises from the case in which Yung Wei-fan, now hailed by the Chinese as a hero for throwing bombs into several Chinese shops alleged to be selling Japanese goods, is charged with attempted murder and illegal possession of explosives.

#### BAIL GRANTED.

At the hearing on Tuesday, bail was granted by the Judge, despite the protests of Mr. S. M. Kim, acting Municipal Advocate and Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Assistant Municipal Advocate.

A whole array of Chinese lawyers were present for the defence and stated that hundreds of Chinese public bodies and business concerns were prepared to guarantee accused's re-appearance at the next hearing.

A demonstration occurred in the vicinity of the Court and special guards had to be posted by the S. M. Police.

Afterwards, a strong agitation developed for the removal of Mr. Paul Y. Ru from the Chinese Bar Association for assisting in the prosecution of Yung Wei-fan.

### STOP PRESS.

San Diego, Aug. 19.

The U. S. S. Saratoga appears to have suffered little if any damage as a result of her grounding. The aircraft-carrier appears to have found a sandbank and was refloated after a few hours. —Reuter.



A striking picture giving an excellent impression of the huge Piccard balloon only partially inflated. As the balloon ascends, the hydrogen expands until the balloon becomes globular in shape.

### PICCARD'S TRIUMPH

### RECORD EASILY BEATEN

### SLIGHT MISHAP ON LANDING

### VALUABLE DATA

Milan, Aug. 18. By reaching a height of 16,700 metres (nearly 10½ miles), Professor Piccard beat his own balloon ascent record by nearly 1,000 metres.

The balloon was slightly damaged when a landing was made near Desenzano, Lake di Garda, but neither Professor Piccard nor his assistant, Dr. Cosyns, suffered any injury, though they nearly fainted on climbing out of the gondola.

This faintness was due to the sudden change from the intense cold of the upper atmosphere to the sweltering heat of the Italian summer.

#### EXTREMELY SATISFIED.

The balloon was in the air for about eleven hours more than half of which was spent at a height exceeding 16,000 metres, ten miles high.

Professor Piccard was extremely satisfied with the results of his flight. He expects that the observations made and the instrument recordings will prove of great scientific value. —Reuter.

#### THE FIRST ASCENT.

Professor Piccard made his first (Continued on Page 12.)

### LONDON SWELTERS

### NINETY-TWO DEGREES IN THE SHADE

London, Aug. 18. London to-day experienced a shade temperature of 92 degrees, the highest recorded for two years.

### WHO SHOT FUNG?

### "EXTRAORDINARY REQUEST"

### DEFENCE LINE SOUGHT

### QUESTIONING OF A GANGSTER

An "extraordinary request" was made by Mr. H. G. Sheldon during to-day's hearing in the trial of Cheng Kwok-yu for procuring the murder of George Fung.

Were the defence, he asked, suggesting that the gunman, Wong, did not shoot Fung?

Mr. Eldon Potter, K. C. declined to disclose the case for the defence on this point.

When the Court resumed, the Chief Justice pointed out that there was no evidence of what was said at Mr. Davidson's office.

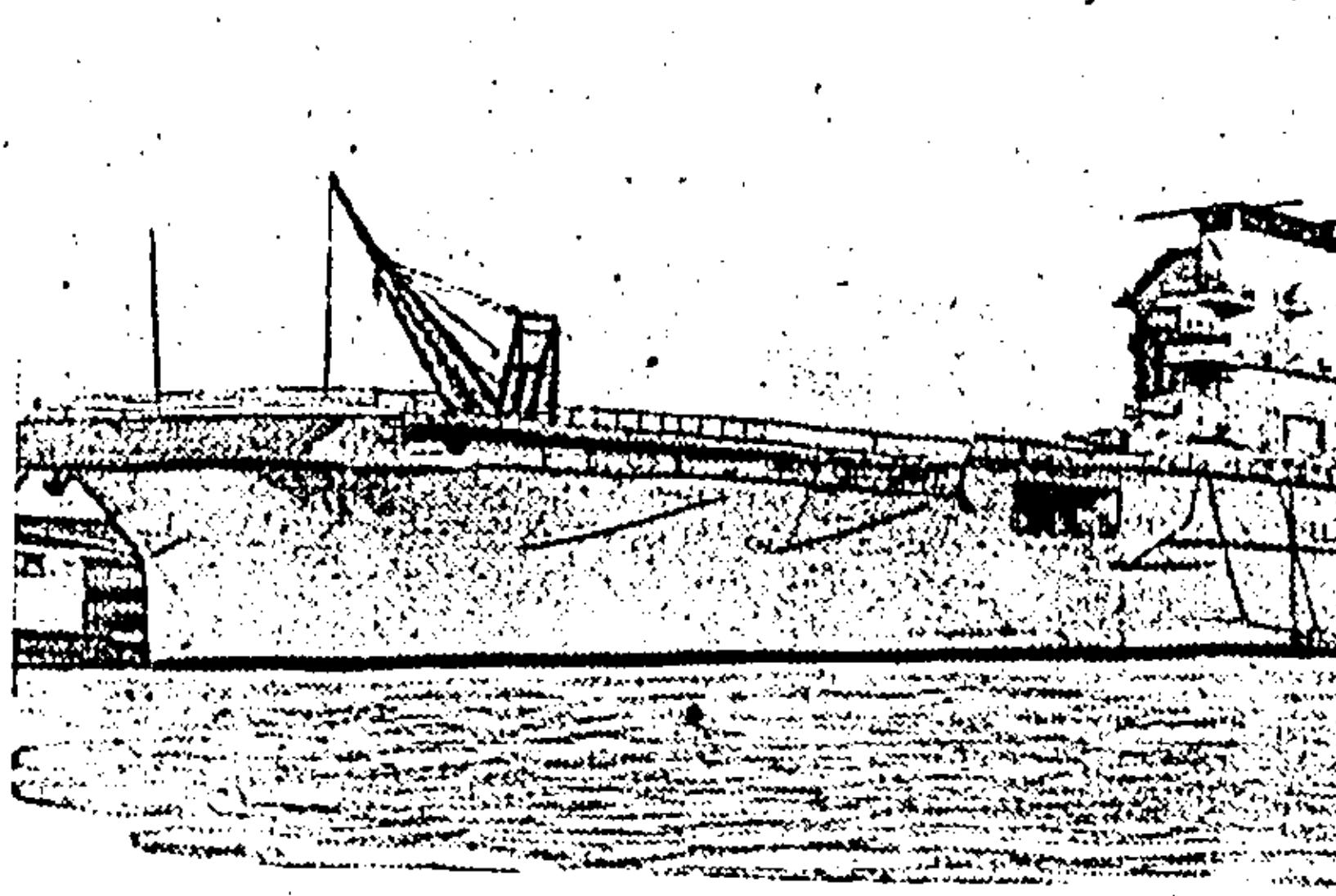
Mr. Potter:—I think it is quite irrelevant.

The Chief Justice:—Something was said about the purpose of going there, but nothing about what was said there.

Mr. Potter:—Quite true, but we have the evidence of purpose.

A few minutes sufficed to conclude the evidence of Tsui. Shown a glove by Mr. Lindsell, witness identified it as his own. He had many such gloves and kept

(Continued on Page 7.)



AMERICAN AIRCRAFT-CARRIER AGROUND.—Our photo shows the U. S. aircraft-carrier Saratoga, which, according to a Reuter message from San Diego, California, this morning, has gone aground on Sunset Beach.

### U.S. NAVAL MISSION TO SEEK REDUCTION

### If Britain will Support Manchuria Policy

Baltimore, Aug. 18. According to the Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, the United States is sending representatives to London in September, to discuss naval reduction.

The correspondent adds, however, that the delegates will be given instructions "not to surrender even a row-boat unless the United States is assured of British support for the United States' position in regard to Manchuria." —Reuter.

The Saratoga, a 33,000-ton ship, grounded half a mile off the beach and several ships, including the battleship, the U.S.S. San Pedro are hastening to her assistance.

At the moment, there are no details regarding the 169 officers and 1,730 men, as well as between 70 and 80 aeroplanes.

EXPENSIVE SHIP. Like her sister-ship, the Lexington, the Saratoga differs from British aircraft-carriers in that she carries heavy gun armament on her flight deck, eight 8-inch guns, in pairs.

She cost \$45,000,000 (£10,000,000 at par) to build. —Reuter.

### LYTTON REPORT NEARING END

### Japanese Prepare Counter Offensive

Peking, Aug. 19. Chinese messages daily report severe fighting between the Japanese and Chinese volunteers in South Manchuria.

The volunteers have been attacking during the past few days but the Japanese are stated to be making rapid preparations for strong counter-measures. Planes and tanks are concentrating for a general attack on the villages used by the volunteers as their base. —Reuter.

LOCAL LAWYER FINED

### PARKED CAR IN THE WRONG PLACE

Mr. T. P. K. Kemble, the solicitor, was summoned before Mr. Schofield at the Central Police Court this morning, for obstruction in Duddell Street.

The offence amounted to parking his car on the wrong side of the road, and Mr. Kemble, in pleading guilty to a technical offence, stated that that was the first time since his arrival in the Colony, three months ago, that his attention had been drawn to the error.

He was aware that there had been several complaints from a number of residents, including his own office, but did not know that they related to obstruction as caused by his car. He mentioned the "enormous amount of cars, vans and the like" which he saw parked there, and which had been giving him difficulty when looking for a suitable parking space for his car.

Mr. Kemble was fined \$5.

Mr. Kemble was fined \$5.

### SHANGHAI BUS STRIKE

### RUSSIANS RUNNING THE SERVICE

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Aug. 19. The strike of Chinese bus conductors still continues, but the

Company has taken a large num-

### Mollison's Good Luck

### Following Breeze for Flight

### BRANDY ADDED TO FOOD SUPPLY

("Telegraph" Special).

London, Aug. 18. Perfect weather conditions prevailed when Mr. J. A. Mollison took off from Portmarnock, Ireland, to-day, the young Scottish airman having the good fortune to secure a light following wind.

His supply of food for the journey consists of nuts and raisins, barley-sugar, and two flasks of coffee.

A kindly Irishman insisted upon leaving a bottle of brandy in the cockpit.

The airman was seen off by his wife, formerly Miss Amy Johnson, amid the cheers of a large crowd.

### PETROL FOR 33 HOURS

He will probably land at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, where he will re-fuel before proceeding to New York. He hopes, with good luck, to complete the return journey across the Atlantic in three or four days.

His De Havilland Puss Moth, which is equipped with a Gipsy III engine, was carrying 165 gallons of petrol on taking-off, enough for a flight of 33 hours. The machine has a speed of 130 miles an hour and cruises at 110 miles an hour.

### DUBLIN MAYOR'S LETTER

Mollison is carrying numerous messages, including a letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin to the Mayor of New York, Mr. James Walker, expressing gratitude for the aid given to Irishmen when required and hoping that America's unemployment difficulties will soon be ended. —Reuter.

### ABBEY ROMANCE

### BUILT IN 25 YEARS BY SIX MONKS

London, Aug. 18. The Papal Legate will next week consecrate Buckfast Abbey, Devon, which a few Benedictine monks have themselves built on the site where the old Abbey stood in the times of the Anglo-Saxons.

A former Abbot suggested the building of the Abbey some twenty-five years ago.

Although without funds for the purpose, one monk, who was a mason, taught five others their work, and these six set about the task which they have just completed after a quarter of a century.

The local inhabitants have contributed materials and help, and many valuable gifts, including glass and carvings and a solid gold altar, have been made to the church which is 240 feet long and 62 feet wide, and is designed with much beauty. —British Wireless.

### COTTON WAGE DISPUTE

### GOVT. LIKELY TO INTERVENE

London, Aug. 18.

The Prime Minister, while at Lossiemouth, has been following the developments in the wage dispute affecting the manufacturing section of the Lancashire cotton industry and is in touch with the Ministry of Labour regarding it.

The newspapers anticipate official intervention to avoid the stoppage on August 27th. —British Wireless.

### SILVER RATHER EASIER

### HONGKONG DOLLAR UNCHANGED

The Hongkong dollar remains unchanged at 1s. 3.79d. to-day, despite a fall in silver prices both in London and New York. The local market is largely lifeless.

In London, silver dropped 3/16th the spot and 1/8th forward. China and India bought

small quantities.

## HONGKONG.

PENINSULA HOTEL:

HONGKONG HOTEL: REPULSE BAY HOTEL:  
PEAK HOTEL  
and

## SHANGHA!

ASTOR HOUSE: PALACE HOTEL:

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Dow Wagon Lits, Peking.

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Hotel

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Malaya's Premier Hotel

Food and Wines especially good.

## AFTER-DINNER DANCE

Every Thursday &amp; Saturday—Orchestra Daily.

## CABLES "RUNNEMEDE"

RUNNEMEDE HOTEL, LTD. George Goldsack, Manager.

THE EUROPE HOTEL  
SINGAPORE.After Dinner Dances are held every TUESDAY,  
THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

## COCKTAIL HOUR IN THE BIRDCAVE.

Mondays to Fridays 7.40 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.  
Saturdays 12.30 p.m. to 1.30 p.m.  
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.The New Europe Orchestra will render all the  
Latest Music during the above hours.Music during Tiffin and Dinner every day by our new  
all European Orchestra, under the direction of  
Mr. F. J. STRASSER.Telegrams "Europe" Singapore. The Europe Hotel, Ltd.  
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CONTRACT  
BRIDGE

By W. E. McKenney

A bold but thrilling play when playing a hand at No Trump is to lead a suit in which you are short in order to stop the opponents from leading that suit.

♦A-10-4	♦V-10-8-6	♦J-9-5-3	♦K-9-6-3
♦Q-7-3	♦A-Q-9-7	♦10-8-7-4-2	♦4
♦A-K-9-2	♦J-5	♦A-K-Q-6	♦A-10-5
♦A-10-4	♦V-10-8-6	♦J-9-5-3	♦K-9-6-3
♦A-K-9-2	♦J-5	♦A-K-Q-6	♦A-10-5

## The Bidding.

Big hands with unfavourable distribution certainly can get you into a lot of trouble. While South holds five quick tricks in his hand, he should not make a forcing two bid because he cannot honestly say to his partner that his hand contains enough tricks to go game if partner's hand is trickless. I presume that the majority of players would boldly bid two No Trump. In this case, North took the contract to three No Trump—not a very sound declaration.

## The Play.

West has the opening lead and bid the four of diamonds, his fourth best. North, the dummy, played the jack and East discarded the eight of clubs while South, the declarer, played the six of diamonds. The declarer can count eight tricks. How is he to get that ninth trick? The eight of clubs played by East gives him the idea—he will start the heart suit (the suit that he is afraid of) and perhaps the opponents will be afraid to continue with that suit. So he boldly leads the six of hearts from dummy and when East plays the deuce declarer plays his jack and West wins the trick with the queen.

West does not want to surrender control of the heart suit—his partner has signalled in clubs so West leads the four of clubs. The three is played from dummy, East plays the jack and the declarer wins the trick with the ace and immediately returns the ten of clubs. West discards the deuce of diamonds, the six of clubs is played from dummy and East wins the trick with the queen of clubs.

Now East, holding three hearts to the king, does not like to start the heart suit, especially since it has been played by the declarer, so he decides to lead to the weakness in dummy and leads the five of spades which the declarer wins with the ace. The declarer then leads his five of clubs and wins in dummy with the king. The good nine of clubs is cashed from dummy, declarer discarding the five of hearts.

Declarer then leads a diamond from dummy, winning in his own hand with the queen, cashes his ace and king of diamonds and then his king of spades. He must surrender the last two tricks to his opponents, but by leading the heart suit himself, he has stopped the opponents from leading it and this bold play gives him three No Trump when it appeared he would fail to make contract.

2372  
CENTRAL RADIO  
SERVICE  
KINGS BLDG  
(Opp. Sheraton)  
RADIO EXPERTS - WORK GUARANTEED

## RIDER MAIN DEBATE

GOVERNMENT REJECTS  
PROPOSITION.SIR H. POLLOCK'S COMPROMISE  
PLAN ADOPTED.

The rider main system is to be abolished immediately and a universal water meterage system adopted as the policy of the Government of Hongkong.

That far-reaching decision was reached at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council in the face of opposition from the Chinese Unofficial members.

The debate was resumed on the following motion, which came before the last meeting of the Council:

"That, in the opinion of this Council at the time has come for the Colony to abandon the principle of the rider main system, substituting therefor the principle of compulsory meterage to all house supplies to which the alternative shall be a free supply from street fountains."

Sir Henry Pollock: On behalf of the European unofficial members of this Council I beg leave to move an amendment to the Honourable Colonial Secretary's motion for the abolition of the rider-main system, made at the last Meeting of this Council.

The amendment which I beg leave to propose runs as follows:—

"That the principle of the abandonment of the rider-main system in this Colony be accepted, provided that the following conditions are complied with:

(1) That, in districts where the rider-mains have already been disconnected, those houses which are not at present supplied with meters, be, at the earliest possible opportunity, upon such application as hereafter in Section 3 referred to, and in priority to other houses, supplied therewith, and that the cost of installing such meters and the cost of connecting houses with the mains be paid by the Government.

(2) That the Government thereafter (upon such application as hereafter in Section 3 referred to) proceed to supply meters in rider-main districts not yet disconnected, and on the same terms as to costs of installation and connexion as set out in the above condition (1).

(3) That, owners of houses in the rider-main districts, who desire to be supplied with meters upon the terms aforesaid, be required to send in applications for the same to the Water Authority, on or before October 31, 1932.

(4) That a free supply of water be continued through the street fountains.

## Reasons Given.

The European unofficial members accept the abolition of the rider-main system, because—(i) They agree with the Hon. Colonial Secretary's remarks at our last Meeting to the effect that, considering the sums which the Government has paid for the maintenance of the rider-mains since they were first installed and the matter of wear and tear, the original contributors to the cost of the rider-mains have had "Value for their money", and secondly because they feel that, in view of the large sums which have been spent in the past (as detailed by Sir Cecil Clementi in Hansard of 1929 at pages 147-149), and in view of the further large sums which are now about to be spent upon reservoir construction, it is no longer advisable to continue the supply of free water through the rider-mains to some residents whilst others, who are metered, have to pay for excess consumption. In future those who want free water should, in our opinion, resort to the street fountains.

## Some Compensation.

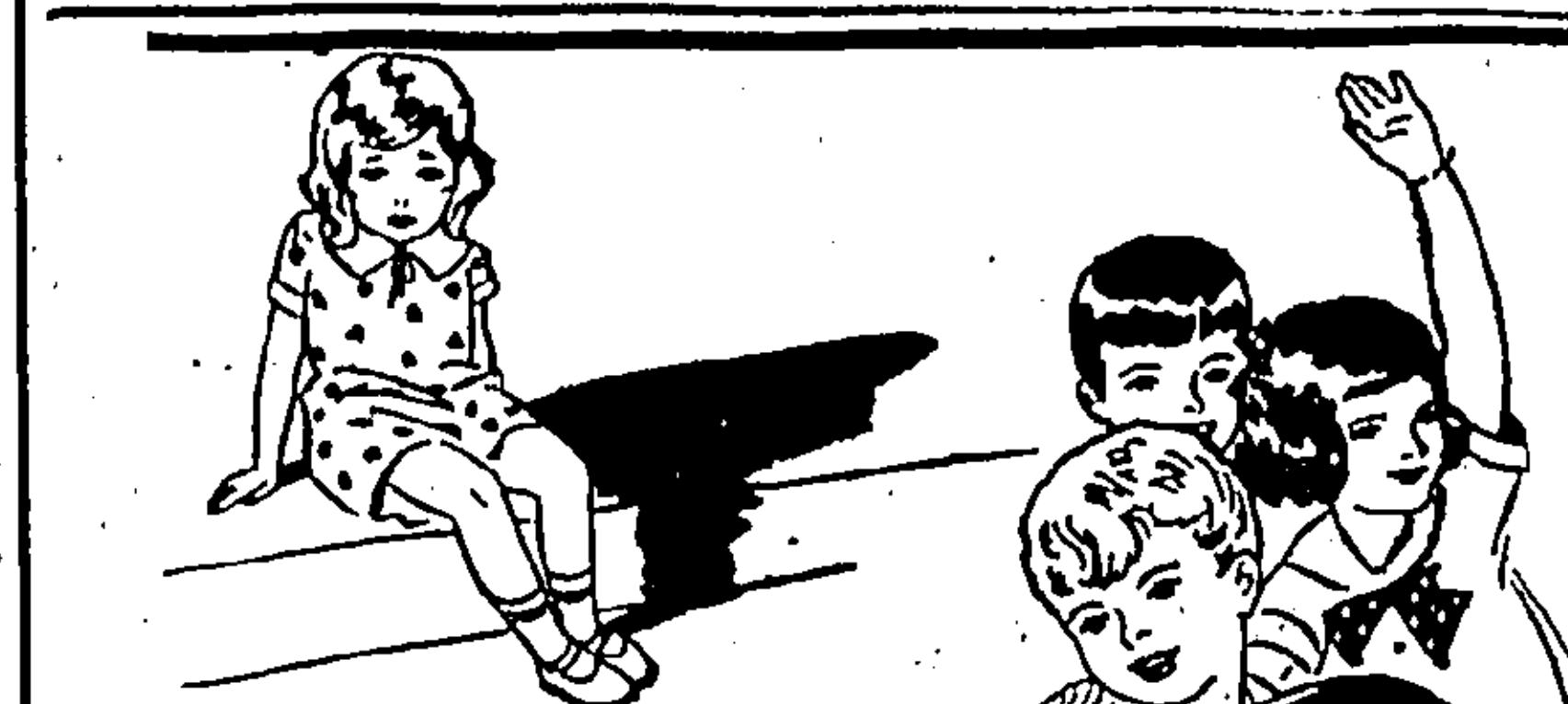
Whilst, however, I and those for whom I am speaking are of opinion

INDIGESTION  
Quickly Relieved

YOU can obtain quick relief from the pains and discomfort of Indigestion if you swallow the excess stomach acid which in nine cases out of ten is the real cause. To do this take a little "Bismat" Magnesia after meals or whenever pain is felt. The excess acid is immediately neutralized and all pains and feeling of discomfort vanish. "Bismat" Magnesia is known all over the world as the one certain remedy to give immediate relief from the discomfort and pains of Indigestion.

BISMAT  
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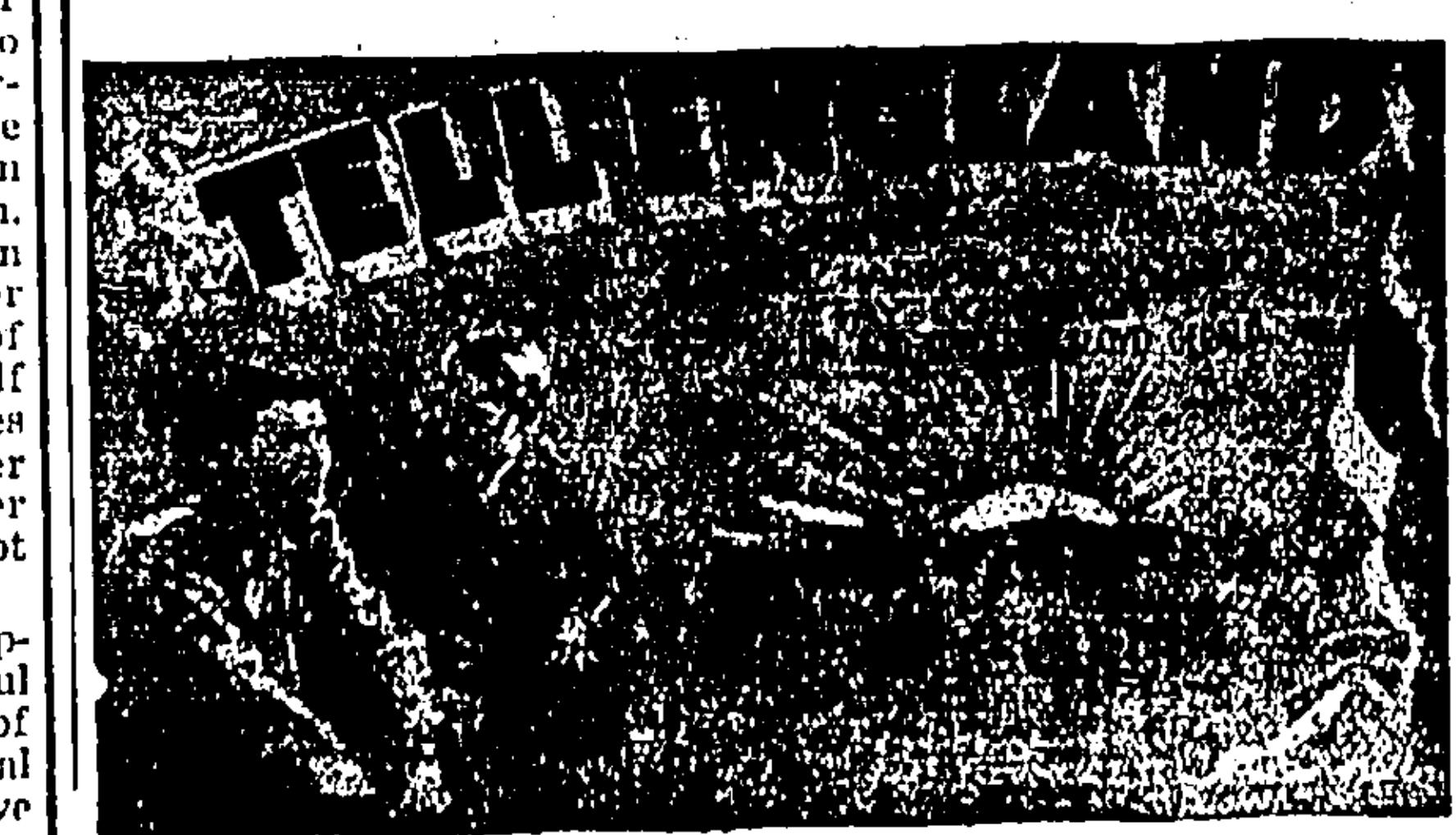
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that missing  
VITAL ENERGY

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High Class  
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in Hongkong.

V.A.P.B. 1.

## QUEEN'S NEXT BRITISH EPIC!

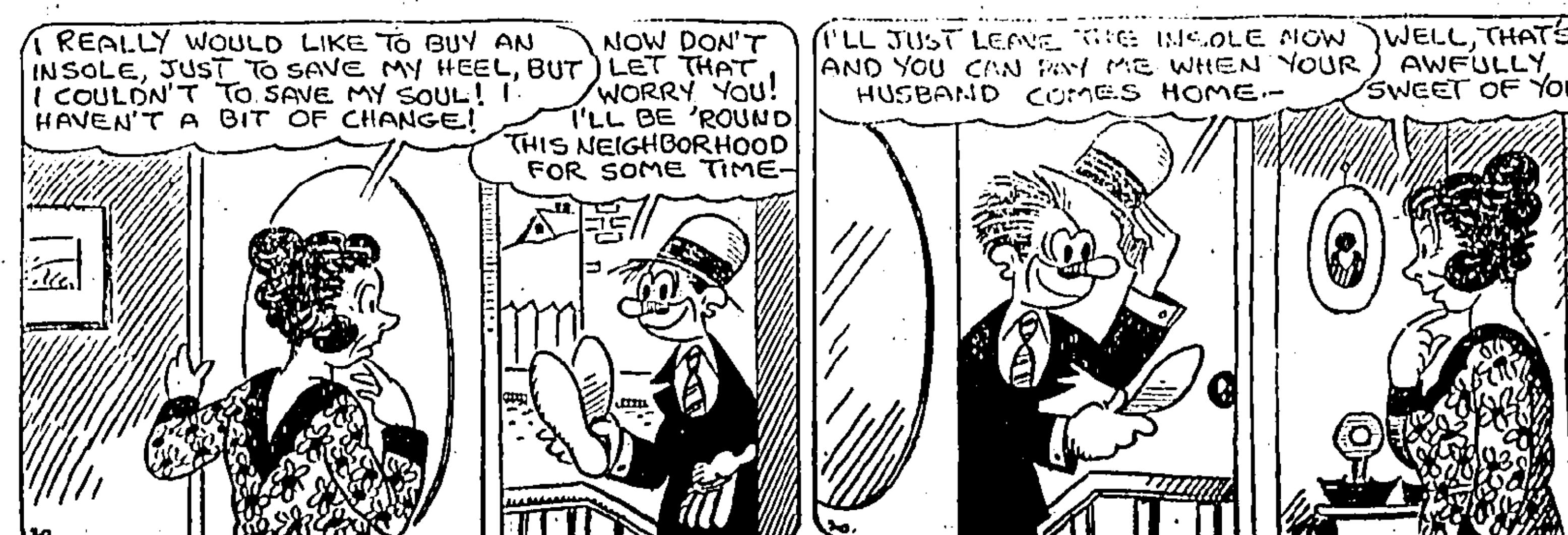


## Lung trouble

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Ask for

SCOTT'S  
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## SALESMAN SAY



## Missing!



## By Small



Father Neptune had opened up his coffers rewarding the aquatic gold-miners of the salvage ship Artiglio for their years of effort, when these pictures were taken aboard the vessel off Brest, France. For the bullion room of the sunken liner Egypt had begun to yield its precious cargo of gold, and at right you see a sailor washing beneath a pump sovereigns which were a part of the rich haul. The gold was brought up in a special, sharp-toothed grab, shown upper left, and much of the treasure was in the form of gold bars like those seen lower left in the custody of members of the jubilant crew. Afterward, the Artiglio arrived in triumph at Plymouth, England, as shown upper centre.

## LEAP YEAR BRIDE

By Laura Lou BROOKMAN

BEGIN HERE TO-DAY

Cherry Dixie, 16 and pretty, falls in love with Dan Phillips, newspaper reporter whom her wealthy, aristocratic parents have forbidden her to see. When Cherry learns Dan's relatives never had any but poor ones, she steals out of the house to see him. Her father discovers this and threatens to send her to California. Cherry defies him and he orders her to leave. She goes to Dan, tells him what has happened and asks him to marry her. The ceremony is performed that night by a Justice of peace.

Cherry looks for an apartment but is disappointed. She then gets a job as a waitress late one night on a tip that Tom Donald, gangland chief, is coming to Wellington. Cherry unconsciously gives this news to a reporter on the rival newspaper. The other paper gets the story and runs it. "One more tip and you're wed."

Dixie Chapman, movie critic, helps Cherry and Dan escape their parents. She also arranges Cherry to board with Max Pearson.

### CHAPTER XVII

Cherry's laugh was not as convincing as it should have been. She could feel the hot colour in her cheeks. She said, "How do you do, Mr. Pearson. I've heard Dan speak of you." Lowered lashes covered her confusion.

"I'm glad to know you," Pearson said. "Great boy, Dan. But of course you know that. He's to be highly-congratulated."

"Isn't he?" Dixie chimed in gaily. "Too bad you missed the party, Max. We had a real celebration the night of the wedding. You should have heard Beach and Pat Warner warbling, 'Oh, Promise Me!'

Dixie's chatter relieved the tension. When Cherry looked at Pearson again she wondered what could have made her imagine there was anything unusual about him, anything at all except the pleasant manner of an extremely good-looking young man.

Why hadn't Dan told her Pearson was so handsome? He was as tall as Dan, more solidly built though not an ounce of that weight seemed superfluous. Cherry admired the way he carried his shoulders, too. Straight as a soldier. She remembered Dan had said Pearson was an ardent pacifist and thought it amusing that she should have considered him soldierly.

She glanced at him again. It was the dark eyes with their flashing brilliance as he talked that gave so much distinction to his face. The other features were well modelled, particularly the chin which was rounded yet forceful. His hair, beneath his hat brim, looked almost black.

Pearson was saying to Dixie, "Well, I see another of your Hollywood friends has slipped off the marital shackles."

"Marital shackles! What a way to talk when Cherry here is a bride!"

"Oh, excuse me." He turned to the other girl. "But of course the Hollywood variety of marriage does seem a little different than—those that are made in heaven."

Was he laughing at her? Cherry could not tell. Dixie went on confiding glibly about the film star's divorce and the marriage to follow as soon as legal obstacles had been cleared away.

"Have you ever paid this place a visit before?" Pearson asked Cherry as they turned in before the impressive stone entrance of the *News* building.

"No, I haven't." Before she could say more she felt a hand on her arm and turned.

"Dan!" Cherry exclaimed.

He stood before her, smiling.

"See that my wife's

you ahead of me, Cherry, but I couldn't be sure. What have you been doing all day?"

Pearson excused himself and disappeared. Dixie and Cherry together told Dan about the apartment from which they had just come, about terms and arrangements that could be made with the present tenants.

"Well, if you like it so much, honey, why didn't you take it?"

"You're the one to be satisfied."

Cherry insisted Dan should see the place also. The discussion ended with another telephone call to Mrs. Clark. That evening Cherry and Dan climbed the long flight of stairs together and knocked at the Clark's door. When they departed half an hour later a deposit on the first \$50 rent had been paid and it was agreed the new tenants should move in Monday morning.

For the next three days Cherry was unusually busy. She set forth on her career as a housewife by investing in two huge and impressive cook books, a smaller volume which she found on the same counter in the book store entitled, "The Budget Book on How to Operate a Home Economically," and a becoming pink and white apron.

There was packing to do and though it was only her own clothing and Dan's it seemed an enormous task. It was not finished until Sunday when Dan came to her rescue and by the simple process of tossing everything in sight into two large suitcases, sitting on them and thus forcing the edges together so the buckles could be snapped, the packing was completed.

They stood together on the threshold of the room they were about to desert. It was littered with papers, discarded odds and ends, and looked dingier and uglier than ever.

"Somehow I hate to go," Cherry said regretfully. "We've been so happy here."

"If you think I'd unpack all that junk—!"

She laughed. "Oh, of course I don't mean it. Not really. The new place is going to be ever so much neater. Only I'll always remember this room, Dan."

He drew his arm close about her, kissed her. "The cab will be waiting," he said. "We'd better go down."

Cherry's trunk had been sent ahead to the new address. The rest of the baggage was stowed into the taxicab beside Cherry and Dan. It seemed a short ride to their new dwelling.

The janitor answered Dan's ring and helped carry the bulky suitcases up the stairs. Then, as soon as the new tenants had received their keys he departed.

Dan said, "Sorry I can't wait to help unpack, dear. See you to-night."

"At 5:30?"

"As nearly as I can make it. Bye."

The door closed after him, Cherry stood in the middle of the floor and surveyed her new home. Oh, it was going to be lovely here! It was so much nicer than she had remembered.

The worn furniture, the cheap, make-shift decorations took on new attractiveness because she thought of them as her own.

The day dreaming ended abruptly as Cherry remembered that there was much to be done. She took off her hat and coat, inspected the suitcase, took out the things, had them unpacked and put away. Most of



Fort necessity, made famous by a stirring episode of the French and Indian wars, lives again. The stockade and block-house which saved British troops as a defence against the French forces near Uniontown, Pa., as seen in the upper photo. Pictured below at the dedication ceremonies are, left to right, Major Emanuel E. Lombard, military attaché of the French embassy; Major Paul B. Malone of the Third Corps Area, U. S. Army; and Col. Fitzmaurice Day, representing the British Embassy.



Assembled in the great natural cathedral of tree-fringed, 200 acre Phoenix Park, a vast congregation of more than 1,000,000 is pictured here at the impressive pontifical high mass which concluded the 31st Eucharistic Congress in Dublin, Ireland. To this sea of humanity came the voice of Pope Pius XI—broadcast from the Vatican radio station—pronouncing a Latin message and the benediction.

to go into it. Well, if the Clarks... "I'm hungry," Cherry thought, had managed she could. "and there's nothing to eat."

There was a knock at the door and she opened it. The janitor was there to tell her the men were bringing up her trunk. When it arrived Cherry persuaded the janitor to linger and help her get the bulky suitcases open. He was amiable and asked if there was anything else with which she needed help.

Cherry said no and the man left. Somehow the baggage seemed to fill the entire room. It wasn't as large a room as she had thought.

Where and how to begin?

There didn't seem to be much choice. Cherry remembered the pink apron, got it out and tied it around her waist. Then she pushed up her sleeves and set to work. She forgot time in her eagerness to put the new home to right. At last she straightened from the suitcase over which she had been bending. Her back ached and she rubbed it. Cherry looked at the watch on her wrist.

Almost two o'clock! Good gracious, was it so late as that? She realized she was tired and sank into a chair with a sigh. She had been working steadily since early morning. She had been unpacking and putting away. Most of

for COUGHS  
THROATS &  
BRONCHITIS

TAKE

PEPS



Speaking of the "ring game," former Heavyweight Champion Max Schmeling is rumoured to be planning to buy a gold band for the finger of Anny Ondra.

## THE COMFORT OF BUYING BRITISH

### K "Plus" Fitting Shoes

From MACKINTOSH'S

See the famous K Plus Fitting Shoes at Mackintosh's. They were devised to add comfort to smartness. Made with foreparts one fitting wider than the heelparts (see diagram), K Plus Fitting Shoes enable your toes to move in freedom while your heel is neatly, closely fitted. Shapely to begin with, your K Shoes keep their shape because they fit so truly.

And while you enjoy the comfort of the perfect fit ensured by K Plus Fittings, you also enjoy the comfortable thought that your shoes are British Made.

Call in at Mackintosh's Shoe Department to-day, and let us show you the comfort which can be obtained by wearing K Shoes. Special, quality Black or Brown Willow Calf, soft and cool, leather lined back quarters, light reliable sole. Three easy fitting shapes, sound workmanship and neat finish.

Prized from \$23.50  
Less 10% Cash discount.



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CLEARED, REGARDLESS OF COST.

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MEN'S WHITE CANVAS BOOTS

with fine rope Soles. Suitable for Cricket, Hiking, Sports wear, etc. Sizes 6 to 11.

SPECIAL  
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## TO-DAY'S WANTS.

25 WORDS ..... \$1.50  
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The following replies have been  
899, 936, 944, 945, 971.

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YOU WILL KNOW, when you try the WARDONIA why this sensational razor is the choice of Royalty. The identical razor is yours for \$2.50 \$5.00 or \$7.50.

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PERMANENT WAVING, Fifteen dollars, for July and August, by Claude St. Ouen, 31, Wyndham Street, opposite Dairy Farm Company. Late Hairdresser to Royal family, Sweden.

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WANTED.—From 1st October, 1932, small unfurnished house with garden, Peak district preferred, long lease essential. Please write Box No. 972, "Hongkong Telegraph."

## APARTMENTS

AIRLINE HOTEL—23-25, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Under European Management. Excellent Cuisine. Modern Apartments. Terms Moderate. Three minutes from ferry. Tel. 57557.

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Secretary.

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Wet your face—hot or cold  
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ASSEUSE S. HONDA.  
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Recommended for many years of  
Government Civil Hospital, Peak  
Hospital, etc., and by all the local

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO.  
(1918) LTD.

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, 20th August, the supply of electricity to the area bounded by the Kowloon-Canton Railway, Boundary Street, Ma Tau Wai Village and Argyle Street, will be disconnected between the hours of 9 a.m. and 12 noon.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO.,  
LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors of Green Island Cement Company, Limited, held at Exchange Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong, on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1932, a Call of \$2.75 per share was made upon all the members holding shares, whose names appear in the Company's register of shareholders on the 17th day of August, 1932, upon which only \$1.00 per share has been paid, and it was determined that such Call should be paid on the 31st day of December, 1932, to the Company's Bankers, The Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation at their Head Office, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, aforesaid.

Upon presentation at the office of the Company of the Bankers' receipt for the payment of such Call, together with the Certificate of Shares, a note of the payment will be endorsed on the Certificate. Dated this 17th day of August, 1932.

By Order of the Board,

ALLAN KEITH,  
Secretary.

## REMOVAL NOTICE.

We beg to notify the Public that we have removed from 14, Queen's Road, Central, to 18, D'Aguilar Street.

WING HING CO.  
TAILORS.

Tel. 21417.

BEPPU  
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No. 308, Nathan Road,  
2nd Floor,  
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Massage.  
Hand and Electric  
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HONGKONG  
RIDING  
SCHOOL.  
**NOTICE**

On the 1st September, our Riding School will be transferred to

**MA TAU KOK ROAD,  
KOWLOON.**

Bus No. 3 stops at Front  
Gate of School.

CAPT. N. A. ROJESTVIN,  
Manager.

## CINEMA SCREENINGS.

NOTES SUPPLIED BY THE  
THEATRES

There was a time—in the day of the silent picture—when T. Hayes Hunter, who directed "The Calendar," which is showing to-day at the King's Theatre, used to work himself into a frenzy of exhortation. He still does it at rehearsals. "Make it snappy, snappy and 'snappy,' folks; don't die on me—this is the biggest scene in the pictures!" he enjoins with terrific gesticulation.

It is the naturalness of "The Calendar" that makes this Edgar Wallace racing drama so effective on the screen. The characters are "alive," and what they do, if not in quite the accepted Wallace manner, is credible. As an ex-burglar, Gordon Marshall and Edna Best are here and heroine, with Anne Grey the villainess.

If you are tired of gangsters, of the wild and woolly West, and the mis-representation of the sordid of modern society, come and see "The Calendar," the screen version of Edgar Wallace's drama of the turf. British to the core, it comes like a refreshing breeze amid the mustiness of stale and overworked themes.

"The Calendar" is a genial and filled with many beautiful and thrilling pictures of racing and racing occasions, and packed with all the little intimate touches of speech and manner that stamp a film as being of our own land and people.

## "Are You Listening?"

Imagine being a radio broadcaster but broadcasting no further than the four walls around you!

That's the position William Haines found himself in during filming of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's radio drama "Are You Listening?" which will open on Sunday at the Queen's Theatre. He can probably claim the record for the world's shortest broadcast.

A complete radio station, replica of a large national broadcasting plant in New York, was constructed on a sound stage with professional radio experts aiding studio technicians in operating microphones, sound effects, amplifiers and crystal wave-length controls.

But the walls of the sound stage were so "grounded" that no emanation went outside. The results of the broadcast were recorded by studio microphones and filmed by studio cameras but not a kilowatt escaped. The film company did not want to interfere with regular programmes of the Los Angeles' radio stations, which, of course, errant ether waves would have done.

"Are You Listening?" is believed to be the first screen drama to deal exclusively with radio entertainers and their lives both in the broadcasting studio and at home. The story centres on a continuity writer who is unhappily married but whose shrewish wife refuses to grant him a divorce so that he may marry the radio singer whom he loves.

The situation brings about a highly dramatic conflict in which the writer is eventually accused of the murder of his wife, and is forced to hide from the police. Two minor romances are involved in the threads of the main narrative.

Haines as the continuity writer plays his first serious role in this picture, and the strong cast also includes Madge Evans, Anita Page, Karen Kirby, Neil Hamilton, Wallace Ford, Jean Hersholt and Joan Marsh.

## "The Spy."

Like many a small boy who has carried water to the elephants, or the bass drum in the band, Neil Hamilton earned the tickets to his first stage show. Hamilton's first dramatic treat was not a circus, however, nor did he carry water to the animals; he distributed handbills announcing the arrival of "The Tail of the Lonesome Pine" in his home town of Lynn, Mass. Charlotte Walker was starred in the production. Neil was breathless with anticipation of the great event.

"I arrived at the theatre at four in the afternoon," Neil said, telling of the event, "and was the first boy through when the door opened. That was one of the red letter days of my boyhood."

Later, Neil played opposite Miss Walker in one of his first featured roles in pictures. They both got a laugh out of the experience with the handbills, especially his arrival at four to a show that did not open until eight fifteen.

Hamilton's latest screen appearance is in the Fox motion picture of Soviet Russia and its secret, the Tcheka, "The Spy," which has its premiere showing next Sunday at the King's Theatre. He plays opposite the beautiful and talented Kay Johnson, who was starred in "Dynamite" and "Billy the Kid," with John Halliday also in a featured role. The supporting cast includes Freddie Frederick, the well-known

**VICTOR RECORDS**  
POPULAR  
DANCE TUNES.

22830 I Got the Ritz.  
I'm Sorry Dear. F.T.

22831 Was It Wrong.  
River Stay Away. F.T.

22835 You're My Only.  
Puddlin' Home. Waltz.

22836 White Heat.  
Hoops. F.T.

22837 In a Dream.  
Who Am I. F.T.

22838 I'm For You.  
That's What I Like. F.T.

22850 Cupid's Holiday.  
Poor Little Gigolette. Waltz.

22856 That's Why Darling.  
Hiding in the Shadows. F.T.

22865 Freddy the Freshman.  
Now's the time. F.T.

22885 Villa.  
Sylvia. F.T.

22892 I Love a Parade.  
Music in My Fingers. F.T.

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COMPANY**

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Telephone C24648.

## LAWN BOWLS

RECREO TEAMS FOR  
TO-MORROW

The following teams will represent the Club de Recreo in their Lawn Bowls League matches to-morrow:

1st team v. K.C.C. (away) — F. M. Silva, C. A. Lopes, E. M. Remedios, C. G. Silva (skip); J. M. M. Alves, R. R. Robarts, L. C. R. Souza, R. F. Luz (skip); L. A. Gutierrez, F. V. Ribeiro, A. S. Gomes, C. E. Marques (skip).

2nd team v. Electric Rec. Club (home) — B. Basto, A. E. S. Alves, J. G. Ozorio, H. C. Basto (skip); D. Alves, P. A. Yvanovich, H. A. Alves, A. H. Basto (skip); F. Xavier, J. M. S. Rosario, J. J. Basto, Dr. R. A. C. Basto (skip).

## Spey Royal Result.

The Kowloon Dock rink was composed of J. V. Ramsay, H. C. Cooper, J. McKelvie and J. C. Brown, while the Civil Service were represented by F. J. Jones, A. O. Brown, A. H. Oxwick and A. W. Grimmett.

The Kowloon Dock rink was composed of J. V. Ramsay, H. C. Cooper, J. McKelvie and J. C. Brown, while the Civil Service were represented by F. J. Jones, A. O. Brown, A. H. Oxwick and A. W. Grimmett.

## FRIENDLY HOCKEY

RADIO SPORTS CLUB TO PLAY  
H. M. S. PARTHIAN

The Radio Sports Club will entertain H.M.S. Partian on the Marina Ground on Saturday in a friendly game of hockey. The half-time is timed for 4.45 p.m. The following will represent the Radio: S. Singh; A. E. P. Guest; P. Singh; Hanib; G. Jack; M. Singh; J. T. K. Gilechrist; G. Singh; Atta Singh; K. Singh and H. Singh. Reserves: J. Singh and Atta Singh. Referee: Mr. Hussain.

## "His Woman."

Two popular photoplay "ravens" are united for the first time in a talking picture at the Oriental Theatre to-day, when the Paramount love drama, "His Woman," brings Cladette Colbert and Gary Cooper to the co-starring horizon.

The story, based on a novel, "The Sentimentalist," by Dale Collins, offers Cooper exactly the type of role in which he excels, that of a lanky young leader considerably at sea on how to handle women, but lacking not a second of action when a rough-and-tumble tussle will save any girl from attention she considers unfattering at the hands of the other fellow.

Miss Colbert's work will be watched closely, her part as an abandoned girl of the waterfront being a direct antithesis of the smartly gowned portrayals in which she has scored her greatest successes.

Cooper's last pictures have included "Morocco" and "I Take This Woman." Miss Colbert's march to farflung favour has been due chiefly to the recent Paramount offerings, "The Smiling Lieutenant" and "Secrets of A Secretary."

"His Woman" directed by Edward S. Cahn, tells how an adventurous woman and handsome bachelor and a pretty girl of the world are joined in enduring romance and happiness after a roistering experience in the tropics that starts with a woman's man's plan for bringing up a chubby little human derrick. Richard Spire, who plays the infant part, is said to be a whole show in himself.

Others prominently cast are Averill Harris, Herschel Mayall, Raquel

PRINCES' VISIT TO  
FLEETROYAL TRIBUTE TO  
EFFICIENCY

London, Aug. 18.

The flagship Queen Elizabeth, with the Prince of Wales and Prince George aboard, was flying the Royal Standard when, with the rest of the Mediterranean Fleet, she entered Superb Harbour at Malta to-day, on completion of the Fleet exercises.

Great crowds had gathered along the quays and on other points overlooking the harbour, and all official buildings and most private houses were gay with flags, while small craft in hundreds moved about the warships. A Royal salute was fired from the forts as the flagship entered.

In messages to the Commander-in-Chief on the conclusion of his visit and inspection, the Prince of Wales said: "My brother and I are very glad to have had the opportunity of visiting your Fleet under its normal cruise conditions. We are most grateful for being given facilities which enabled us to visit every ship of the Mediterranean Fleet at Corfu, and were both really impressed with the uniformly high standard in appearance of the ships' companies and ships. The exercises at sea were of the greatest interest and gave us a chance of seeing the pitch of efficiency which the Fleet has reached. Would you please convey our great appreciation to all your Command?"

In thanking the Prince for his signal, Admiral Sir Ernest Chatfield replied: "We are grateful that your Royal Highnesses should have come so far to inspect us and have been ready to inspect forty-six ships during the heat of a Mediterranean Summer. We are proud to receive your approbation."—British Wireless.

NEW YORK STOCK  
EXCHANGE.A.O.F.C. QUOTATIONS  
FOR YESTERDAY

New York, Aug. 18.

Dow Jones averages:

Aug. 17 Aug. 18

30 Industrial 67.50 67.03

20 R.R. 28.76 30.32

20 Utilities 29.35 29.95

The market gives the impression that, while profit-taking has been substantial in some stocks like American Can, U.S. Steel, Allied Chemical and Dye and Du Pont de Nemours, the proceeds have been shifted to the utility division and there are evidences of a general strong market position in the rail group. With an absence of important realising the market may be less active in the immediate future but its ability to resist selling indicates that a major reaction will not immediately develop.

Last Price To-day's Price

Air Reduction 56.50 55.50

Allied Chemical and Dye 77.14 79.14

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FAVOURITE  
OF UNQUESTIONABLE  
PURITY.

ALWAYS THE SAME.

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—EVERY DROP  
OF IT!OBtainable AT  
THE FRENCH STORE99, Queen's Road Central  
Near Central Market  
and at  
All Leading Wine Dealers.Latest  
BRUNSWICK  
and  
MELOTONE  
RECORDS  
—obtainable—  
—from—  
THE  
BRUNSWICK HOUSE

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Mr. & Mrs. Y. MORI  
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LICENCE  
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Telephone 26051.  
Hongkong.WHEN AT HOME  
The  
Hongkong Telegraph.MAY BE PURCHASED AT  
SELFRIJDGE'S  
LONDON, W.L.OVER EIGHTY  
Leading local firms conduct advertising campaigns through the columns of the "South China Morning Post" and "The Hongkong Telegraph."

A joint advertising contract with these two newspapers covers the widest field. The two largest circulations which are certified by Chartered Accountants—Messrs. Lowe, Bingham &amp; Matthews.

## CINEMA "SHOTS" AND "SEQUENCES"

## "THE CALENDAR" ILLUSTRATES A LESSON WELL LEARNT

## TREMENDOUS IMPROVEMENT IN BRITISH SCREEN'S ADAPTION OF STAGE PLAYS

## PARAMOUNT TO PRODUCE "SIGN OF THE CROSS"

## THE WEEK'S PICTURES BY "CELLULOID"

ONE of the most important lessons the British film producers have learnt and made use of during the past twelve months is the necessity of embellishing stage plays when they are reproduced on the silver screen. This is clearly evident in *The Calendar*, the British screen's adaption of the late Edgar Wallace's famous stage play, which is now entertaining King's Theatre patrons. The embellishments, which in this case, are the exterior scenes such as those taken at Ascot, add 50 per cent. value to the entertainment, giving the film colour and action, both very necessary phases in these days of fast tempo pictures. Even so, an obvious "staginess" is apparent, though it does little to mar the production.

## SATISFYING PICTURE.

"THE CALENDAR" will be enjoyed by Hongkong audiences for more reasons than one, and although, cinematically speaking, it is not an outstanding production, it is, in all phases, satisfying. The Ascot scenes, obviously authentic in view of the shot revealing the arrival of Their Majesties, are extremely interesting, though photography here begins to fail and slight distortions mar a number of shots. What, however, director Hayes Hunter has succeeded in investing in these sequences, is an exhilarating rhythm which has perfectly to the action and theme. There is some almost bold and audacious cutting when we are taken rapidly from paddock to post, from Tattersalls to the royal enclosure, again back to the course and then two or three fast shots of the dense crowds in the private enclosures. These sequences are realistic and hold one's attention.

## TECHNICAL BLEMISH.

SOMETHING less successful

work with the camera is accomplished with some of the interior scenes, and in one or two instances the director is guilty of some faulty cutting. The cameraman lapses into the dim and distant past when he moves his instrument with disconcerting effect from one character to the other in order to focus them whilst they ejaculate a sentence. That there is absolutely no necessity to photograph the players every time they speak has been adequately proved by the American producers, and the effort to register on the camera every facial emotion of the players as they repeat their lines is not sound cinematography as it is known to-day. These, and the persistence in "stage play" effect, such as depicting the players walking to a car and then cutting in with dialogue the moment they arrive (but not a second before because one does not converse when walking to a car, does one?) are the only real blemishes in an otherwise technically excellent production.



TELL ENGLAND—The famous Anthony Asquith production is being brought to Hongkong on Wednesday next by the Queen's Theatre. It ranks as one of the finest war films yet made, standing boldly alongside the renowned *All Quiet*.

OVER and above this is the superb work of the whole of the players! The film is another vindication of the extraordinary facility of English actors in characterisation. From this viewpoint entirely Gordon Harker carries off the chief honours, but from the point of view of a reasoned and balanced performance, Herbert Marshall must take first place. Fortunately the two are thrown together in almost every scene and the audience can just revel in the drolleries of Harker and the polished dialogue of Marshall. He is also very impressed with Alfred Drayton, who as the gentleman bookmaker, offers a refreshing study of this much maligned professional man. Once again the ladies fall below the high standard set by the males, and Anne Grey leaves one with a more favourable impression than does Edna Best, whose childlike voice (and trust!) does not contribute to a personality performance. But the picture, judged on its merits (and, unlike so many British films, this can stand and be judged on its merits), is a sound piece of cinemawork. It never reaches the stage of being brilliant, but director and players introduce some human touches and in its technical details the picture is not lacking in either accuracy or efficiency.

HOLLYWOOD BLUNDER.

ACCIDENTALLY we get some queer character studies from Hollywood, but one of the most impossible for me to accept was that of Warren Hymer in *Goldie*, which set out to entertain Oriental Theatre audiences during this week. The film contained all the features to be found in a third rate production. One felt sorry for

ALTHOUGH there has been a general reaction akin to revulsion to war films, a reaction not to be wondered at both in view of the rather depressing theme contained in them and of the paradoxical methods of treatment in the hundred and one productions—I feel confident that Hongkong is going to appreciate the British picturisation of the landing at Gallipoli as revealed in *Tell England*, which comes to the Queen's Theatre on Wednesday next. Directed by Anthony Asquith, it is not only one of his finest achievements—but marks the first real effort of the British studio to ignore the hide-bound rules and conventions which have hitherto retarded the natural development of the industry at home.

## LABOURED MOTHER LOVE THEME.

UNFORTUNATELY, the enveloping romance story pervades the film and converts it from what could have been a picture of equal documentary value as *All Quiet* into a mere box-office proposition. The mother-love theme is overworked and is piled on so thickly as to rob the remarkably vivid portrayal of the historic passages of the picture of much of their value. Nevertheless, the film is, in many ways, an amazingly fine piece of work! That Anthony Asquith and his co-director have a real pictorial sense there is no gainsaying, whilst the camera is brought into effective use. There is some vivid and extremely intelligent cutting in the landing scenes, adding a tempo which immediately throws one into the drama and glamour of the historic event. It is perhaps, not without significance, that Mr. Paul Rotha places *Tell England* sufficiently high to compare with some of the foremost American, German and Russian productions of the past three years.

CHARLIE'S AUNT

"CHARLIE'S AUNT" which makes its reappearance in Hongkong through the medium of the Garden Theatre, is regarded, in many quarters as being Charles Ruggles' best piece of comedy acting. As an exposition of sheer farce I am in entire agreement, though I prefer his more subtle acting in *The Young Man of Manhattan* and *Gentlemen of the Press*. The picture, however, is quite a worthy successor to the original silent version, when Sid Chaplin aroused the enthusiasm of the entire cinema world by one of the most brilliant creations conceivable. Even the irresistible Charles Ruggles cannot quite reach the same heights of excellence as those achieved by Chaplin. In many other respects the talking version of this delightful comedy has distinct advantages, and in any case a rare entertainment is assured by a visit to the Garden.

Spencer Tracy, who, (although it is not yet fully recognised), is one of the finest actors on the screen to-day. To be featured in such farcical lengths of celluloid as *Goldie*, is almost a libel on his talents. *Goldie* is but another illustration of America's disregard for money values. Thousands of dollars were wasted on this film, and they could have been well spent on something which would have, at least, amused.

## GOOD FUN.

"CHARLIE'S AUNT" which makes its reappearance in Hongkong through the medium of the Garden Theatre, is regarded, in many quarters as being Charles Ruggles' best piece of comedy acting. As an exposition of sheer farce I am in entire agreement, though I prefer his more subtle acting in *The Young Man of Manhattan* and *Gentlemen of the Press*. The picture, however, is quite a worthy successor to the original silent version, when Sid Chaplin aroused the enthusiasm of the entire cinema world by one of the most brilliant creations conceivable. Even the irresistible Charles Ruggles cannot quite reach the same heights of excellence as those achieved by Chaplin. In many other respects the talking version of this delightful comedy has distinct advantages, and in any case a rare entertainment is assured by a visit to the Garden.

## INCOMPATABILITY.

WHEN I heard that Paramount had co-featured Gary Cooper and Claudette Colbert I experienced a twinge of misgiving. Somehow the thought of petite Claudette playing opposite to he-man Gary did not impress, and that feeling was not allayed on seeing them together in *His Woman* which started yesterday at the Oriental Theatre. Not that the two don't give of their best (which is pretty good entertainment as my readers well know); but the incompatibility of their characteristics stuck out a mile, on top of which they have to enact sheer bilge. Paramount have infused an unusual amount of "soul" into this picture (that is, unusual for them), and unless one has a very sentimental make-up the reaction is not conducive to soothing entertainment. The remarkable thing is that it is this type of picture which enjoys a rare following of cinema "fans." It is the physical appeal on which

(Continued on Page 9.)

ness" (Cowper).

8 Separate compositions which are in harmony.

14 Obviously this is not a matter of convenience.

15 Helen's birthplace.

17 It is twice transformed in 32.

18 This suggests what might be said to one who feasted during a fast.

20 Of volcanic origin.

21 Just before 9.

22 Small talk.

23 A scrap at the sales.

26 I'm nearly at the top of the tree in the Hebrides.

28 He might object if you took his part.

Yesterday's Solution.

BLOWPIPE HOTBE  
ONE FIVE  
BESSEMER CIRRU  
WE FIVE CIRRU  
INTREPID IMPAI  
GOSPEL DEM  
SIMPLETON  
FAIR COINT  
WATERMELON  
NATURALIA  
MOGEN BE MEND  
NATRE BONE  
GANTON BIRDGAG  
UNFIREABLE  
PAYING AMETHYS

1 Do they form fours in the jungle?

6 See, and pass round at the double.

9 This shade may be deadly.

10 Herbal Tonic reverse of the Bolshevik.

11 Carted back to a sort of square.

13 Formerly formerly.

14 Hero-worshipper.

16 Parliament is in it.

19 Truce.

22 Praises become a paralytic state.

24 Department on the Riviera.

25 To get a dramatic performance stick a prong in me.

27 In spite of its troubles this country always has its men in song.

29 A good blowing up, he thinks, is what the authorities need.

30 The sailor is before behind.

31 By these lawbreakers are clapped.

32 Plough of little use to farmers (two words).

34 The number one.

35 For internal or external use by the retiring.

37 County notorious for its bad roads.

4 Of course it is when unloaded.

5 The rope parts—and the ship goes ashore.

6 Flashy looks.

7 "Oh for n—in some vant wilder-

## FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS



By Blosser

### Snappy Sport Roadster

STUDEBAKER  
S.P.A.  
PIERCE-ARROW

THE NEW STUDEBAKER SIX 70 HORSEPOWER SPORTS ROADSTER WILL DO BETTER THAN 20 MILES TO THE GALLON OF GASOLINE. A SEASONED CAR BUILT TO TRADITIONAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR STUDEBAKER CHAMPIONSHIP PERFORMANCE BUT NEW IN ITS BEAUTY OF LINE AND CONTOUR.

#### COACHWORK:

New and arresting beauty.

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THE DELIVERED PRICE COMPLETE WITH BUMPERS, SPARE TIRE AND TUBE IS

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### THE HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE

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### The Hongkong Telegraph

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1932.

### THE OFFER TO INDIA

The British Government's plans for adjusting the communal problem under the proposed new Indian Constitution have now been made public. They will strike the unbiased observer as an eminently honest and sincere attempt to bridge the gap which the Indians themselves failed to span. Indeed, the closer they are analysed, the clearer does it become that a very wide and liberal measure of self-government is reflected in the arrangements outlined in respect of the Provincial Legislatures. At present, the precise constitution of the Central Legislature has not been decided upon, and until this has been disclosed it will not be possible to envisage the complete picture. So far as the extension of franchise in the provinces is concerned, the scheme can certainly be described as a bold experiment.

The Lothian Franchise Committee's recommendations were freely drawn upon by the Government in coming to its decisions. This Committee, it will be recalled, was charged with the duty of presenting complete and detailed proposals on which to base the revision of the franchise and the arrangement of constituencies for the new Legislatures. In a letter containing the terms of reference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald emphasised that it was clearly necessary so to widen the electorates that the Legislatures to which responsibility was to be entrusted should be representative of the general mass of the population, and that no important section of the community might lack the means of expressing its needs and opinions. The Lothian Committee kept these ideals well in mind, and it can further be said that the Government's plans also reflect the spirit which is based on the acceptance of the principle of a responsible federal Government. In considering the new proposals, it has to be borne

in mind that the Lothian Committee recommended that this be so reduced as to enfranchise a much larger proportion of the population. For example, it may be noted, so far as the poorer classes are concerned, that in Bombay City the payment of a rent of the equivalent of 7s. 6d. a month, in Madras City of 27s. a year, and in urban areas in the United Provinces of 36s. a year would confer the right to vote under the Committee's proposals, as would the payment of any local tax or rate in Bengal or of chaukidari tax amounting to 6½d. a year in the rural districts of Bihar and Orissa.

It is noteworthy that the Lothian Committee's proposals, on which the plan is largely based, involved an increase in the provinces from the present electorate of approximately seven millions to one of over five times that total, while the proportion of adult males to be enfranchised would be 43.4 per cent. and of adult females 10.5 per cent. The introduction at one fell swoop of so many electors, charged with stupendous responsibilities, must certainly be regarded as one of the greatest experiments in democratic government ever seen. Everything will now depend on the reaction of the Indians themselves.

Britain has already shown the sincerity of her motives and the respect which she has for her pledged word. The next move must come from those for whose well-being the great experiment has been devised.

#### Preserving Urban Beauty

Few will disagree with Lord Grey's recent remark that of all the influences which Oxford brings to bear upon those who throng her colleges and halls, the beauty of the city and its surroundings is one of the most abiding and important. It is therefore good to know that with every passing month this beauty becomes more permanent and assured. As a well-known journal points out, the Oxford Preservation Trust goes on from strength to strength. Its control over unwise economic exploitation and building gets progressively more effective. Already the view of Oxford's spires, steeples and towers, silhouetted against the sky line which can be seen from Boars Hill, the residence of the present Poet Laureate, is preserved for all time. Only a few weeks ago a large portion of the famous Shotover Hill was secured by the trust, and certain disfiguring shacks which destroyed the beauty of the celebrated Trout Inn have now been removed. The Town Planning Bill, from which so much was hoped, still hangs fire in the House of Commons. It may not be passed into law; and if it is, it may be passed in a form which will deprive it of most of its usefulness. But the example of Oxford shows that a town, city or village which is really intent upon preserving its attractiveness and charm need not wait upon Government action. It can set up a safeguarding policy of its own which requires no official sanction. Cambridge has been quick to follow Oxford's example, and now has a preservation trust, maintained by voluntary subscriptions, which is no less active than that in the sister university. It is true that these two towns have, for their size, a richer legacy of beauty to preserve than have most English cities. But every British town has some aspect of which its citizens are proud, and which they would like to transmit unspoiled to their successors. Oxford and Cambridge have shown one method at least by which this aim may be effectively accomplished.

A complete change of programme has been arranged for next Sunday's symphonic concert at the Peninsula Hotel, and an excellent entertainment is again promised. Besides a varied selection of orchestral numbers there are vocal items by Mrs. W. R. Fleming, accompanied by Mr. Fleming. The singer is well known and a favourite with Hongkong audiences. There are also violin solos by Prof. G. de la Cruz, with piano accompaniment by Prof. F. Gonzalez. This artist was heard once before in solo and pleased the audience with his artistic playing. Mr. A. Gallman will again conduct

### DAY BY DAY

THOUGH YOU MAY BE DULL IN APPEARANCE, YOU CAN BE WISE AND STRONG OF CHARACTER WITHIN.

The forthcoming marriage in announced of Mr. L. Deckert, of Messrs. Siemens & Co., to Miss Elsa Hansen, Broadwood Road, Hongkong.

Mr. H. L. Schultz and Mr. L. H. Geare returned to the Colony by the President Taft from Manila, to-day. They were accompanied by Mr. Edward M. Mason, of the New York office of the Socony-Vacuum Corporation.

Found in an unconscious condition with a wound on the side of the head, an unknown Chinese was removed to the Government Civil Hospital from near 6, Ko Shing Street yesterday morning. He died at 2.10 this morning without being able to give any particulars of himself.

Mr. William Yinson Lee, of Shanghai, who passed through the Colony at the beginning of this month with his daughter Arline, en route to the Philippines, was entertained at tiffin by Governor-General and Mrs. Roosevelt at Malacañang Palace, Manila, on 11th instant. Others present were Mr. Roosevelt's two sons, Theodore and Cornelius, who had just arrived from the United States, and Mr. Ventura, Secretary for the Interior. Mr. Yinson Lee and Miss Lee intend remaining in the Philippines until the beginning of September.

### SUGAR MARKET

#### THE LATEST CABLED QUOTATION

The following cable at the close of the sugar market yesterday has been received by Messrs. Pen-treat and Co.

London Terminals. December 1932 6/6½ down 1½d. March 1933 6/8½ no change. May 1933 6/9½ down 1½d. August 1933 6/11½ no change. Buyers at above prices, sellers asking 1½d-1½d more.

New York Terminals. September 1932 1.10 no change. December 1932 1.13 down 2 pts. March 1933 1.09 down 1 pt. May 1933 1.12 down 1 pt. July 1933 — Cuban 96—Spot New York 1.18 no change. Sourabaya (18/8/32).—Trust Mills have sold 40,000 tons Whites at F6.00.

### SHANGHAI SHARES

#### THE LATEST CABLED QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have received the following latest cabled quotations of Shanghai shares:

Co.	Price
China Finance Corp. ....	5.45
International Investment Trust Co. (Ord.) ....	7.30
Cathay Land ....	11.75
Yangtze Finance Co. ....	6.20
International Assurance Co. ....	4.15
China Realty Co. ....	11.25
Shanghai Land Investment Co. ....	25.00
New Engineering (Ord.) ....	5.75
Shanghai Docks ....	8.00
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co. ....	217.00
Electric Construction Co. 'B' ....	29.00
Evo Cotton Mills ....	14.40
Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co. ....	67.00
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills ....	11.00
American Asiatic Underwriters (Ord.) ....	25.50
American Oriental Finance Corp. 'B' ....	25.00
Asia Realty 'B' ....	28.00
Gold \$ Bonds 1925 ....	60.00

While we must not abandon the hope of some measure of relief from the cost of armaments as a consequence of international arrangement, it seems clear that it would be unwise to count upon this in the immediate future.

Again, it is very evident that the nation would contemplate with the utmost reluctance any substantial cuts in the Social and Health Services, though it would welcome with acclamation economies in the cost of their administration.

### WANTED—A STRONG MAN WITH AN AXE

By The Marquess of Linlithgow, K.T.

THE Government estimates an ultimate saving to the Exchequer of £23,000,000 a year by the conversion of the 5 per cent. War Loan. That is highly satisfactory, although such a sum represents but a small fraction of the economies to which effect must be given in the near future if the nation is to pay its way.

It would, indeed, be deplorable if the launching of the conversion scheme were to sap in the slightest degree the nation's zeal for retrenchment.

Parliament and the public must face the facts of our financial position and meet them betimes for Britain is bleeding to death.

Our annual expenditure, by the central Government and local authorities, amounts to the huge total of one thousand million pounds, or three times that of 1913. The level of commodity values is now lower than before the war while the volume and value of our trade, home and export, are but little greater than in 1913.

#### "SOCKING THE RICH."

When the Chancellor of the Exchequer broadcasts the glad tidings that he has balanced his Budget, it is well for him that wireless is a one-way gadget; for, could the people give answer, the withering retort would echo from half the homes in the land: "Would to God that we could balance ours!"

For the national account is being squared only by the disbursement as annual revenue of capital resources laboriously saved by the private citizen and torn from him, while he lives, by excessive direct taxation which he cannot pay out of income; while £76,000,000 of capital will this year be lopped from his dead remains and used to meet the current requirements of the State.

"Sock the rich" may be good fun on the public platform, but this reckless dissipation of our national resources is going before long to bring dearth and destitution to every wage-earner in Britain, while no part of the community will escape its fell effects.

For it is plain that the savings of the private citizen are the sole source from which industry may draw the capital which is essential to its conduct, and that a dearth of available capital in Britain at the moment when world trade commences to recover would impose upon our manufacturers a handicap which would be fatal to our industrial recovery.

While we must not abandon the hope of some measure of relief from the cost of armaments as a consequence of international arrangement, it seems clear that it would be unwise to count upon this in the immediate future. Again, it is very evident that the nation would contemplate with the utmost reluctance any substantial cuts in the Social and Health Services, though it would welcome with acclamation economies in the cost of their administration.

#### SOME SYMPTOMS.

It is quite true that the aggregate of savings to be attained by even a drastic pruning of redundant staff in the Public Departments would appear slight in relation to the vast sum of our annual expenditure. Nevertheless,

such retrenchment as is possible should be effected without delay. "Candle-end economics" must not be despised, and every penny saved is worth while. A searching scrutiny of departmental superfluities would do much to impress upon our bureaucrats the extreme gravity of the financial situation.

An examination of the Exchequer expenditure on Central Government Finance (Class 1 of the Civil Accounts) will serve to illustrate the fashion in which office expenditure has been allowed to grow. The 24 items under this head comprise such services as the Civil Service Commission; the Government Actuary; the Public Research Offices; and the National Savings Committee. None of these items is in any way connected with the Social Services. In 1913-14 the cost of these services together was £802,940, while in 1930-31 this had risen to £2,042,071, an increase of no less than £1,239,131. The sum involved is not large, but the increase is symptomatic of the tumour-like growth of public departments.

It is difficult to believe that if these offices had been part of the activities of a commercial concern, means would not have been discovered in face of financial stringency substantially to reduce their annual cost. I am confident that reductions in staff could be effected without the least sacrifice in efficiency in such Departments as the War Office, the Admiralty, and the Ministries of Health and Labour.

#### NOT A COMMITTEE'S JOB.

In skill, integrity, and public spirit our Civil Servants are unmatched throughout the world, but to expect them to sign their own death-warrant is to ask too much of human nature. Nor would it appear that a committee, however constituted, could provide the sharpness in decision and the executive force required to effect the maximum of economy. The duty should therefore be laid upon an individual, advised, it may be, by a committee upon which the Civil Service should be represented by a minority of members.

The person appointed should be neither a serving Civil Servant nor an active politician. He should report directly to the Cabinet, and his recommendations should be implemented forthwith. There is good ground for holding that this expedient, if resolutely prosecuted, would yield a substantial harvest of genuine retrenchment.

#### TOO MANY FRILLS.

The growth of expenditure upon education to the formidable total of £100,000,000 in the current year is indeed alarming. In face of such figures we may well ask: Are we receiving our money's worth for these enormous disbursements? No good citizen desires to deprive any child of the opportunity to succeed in life, but there are not a few frills upon our educational curriculum with which we could very well dispense.

A resolute drive towards a reduction in the cost of education would result in substantial economies without the least hurt to our educational system.

The Development Commission, an organisation designed to disburse sums we cannot afford upon objects with which we can well dispense, should be immediately disbanded—lock, stock, and barrel.

#### THE RATES BURDEN.

Again, in the year 1931, the commitments of the Road Fund amounted to £62,000,000, which had been incurred without any vestige of parliamentary control or sanction. Immediate effect should be given to the recommendation of the Committee on National Expenditure for the abolition of the Road Fund and the submission of road grants to the control of Parliament.

Local authorities in the United Kingdom last year raised £165,000,000 in rates, while their outstanding loan debt is now £1,300,000,000. In the years immediately preceding 1931 their loan debt had been rising by £50,000,000 a year. It is imperative that effective Treasury control should be established over all schemes initiated by the departments which involve expenditure or borrowing by local authorities. For rates fall as a burden upon the cost of production and constitute a growing menace to our competitive power in world markets.

Expenditure justifiable in times of plenty may be indefensible in periods of dearth. Retrenchment, drastic and immediate, is essential if Britain's position is to be secured and her solvency retained.



"I wouldn't let her go on the stage. A guy with a famous wife soon loses his identity."

### COMMUNITY PLATE

For your approval we are displaying this week & next in our windows, three beautiful new cabinet models . . .

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HONG KONG'S HOUSE OF QUALITY.  
SILVERWARE DEPARTMENT.

The Lothian Committee's recommendations were freely drawn upon by the Government in coming to its decisions. This Committee, it will be recalled, was charged with the duty of presenting complete and detailed proposals on which to base the revision of the franchise and the arrangement of constituencies for the new Legislatures. In a letter containing the terms of reference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald emphasised that it was clearly necessary so to widen the electorates that the Legislatures to which responsibility was to be entrusted should be representative of the general mass of the population, and that no important section of the community might lack the means of expressing its needs and opinions. The Lothian Committee kept these ideals well in mind, and it can further be said that the Government's plans also reflect the spirit which is based on the acceptance of the principle of a responsible federal Government. In considering the new proposals, it has to be borne

in mind that the Lothian Committee recommended that this be so reduced as to enfranchise a much larger proportion of the population. For example, it may be noted, so far as the poorer classes are concerned, that in Bombay City the payment of a rent of the equivalent of 7s. 6d. a month, in Madras City of 27s. a year, and in urban areas in the United Provinces of 36s. a year would confer the right to vote under the Committee's proposals, as would the payment of any local tax or rate in Bengal or of chaukidari tax amounting to 6½d. a year in the rural districts of Bihar and Orissa.

It is noteworthy that the Lothian Committee's proposals, on which the plan is largely based, involved an increase in the provinces from the present electorate of approximately seven millions to one of over five times that total, while the proportion of adult males to be enfranchised would be 43.4 per cent. and of adult females 10.5 per cent. The introduction at one fell swoop of so many electors, charged with stupendous responsibilities, must certainly be regarded as one of the greatest experiments in democratic government ever seen. Everything will now depend on the reaction of the Indians themselves.

## WHO SHOT FUNG?

(Continued from Page 1).

them at Pokfulam.

Mr. Lindsell:—Assuming that this glove was found by police officers at No. 19, Man Chung Fong, could you say how it got there?

Witness:—Ah Wong dropped it there.

How did it get into Wong's possession?—He had been to my place at Pokfulam.

Mr. Jenkins then began the cross-examination of Tsui.

## "WORTHLESS SCOUNDREL."

Mr. Jenkins:—The prosecuting counsel, in opening his case, described you as a dangerous and worthless scoundrel.

Witness:—I don't agree, although that was the criticism of the Crown.

You are a gunman?—Yes.

The Chief Justice:—Gunner is an ambiguous term.

Mr. Jenkins (to accused):—You are a man who will use a gun for an unlawful purpose?—No.

## NOT A MURDERER.

You are a self-confessed murderer?—By the word "murderer," are you referring to this case, or generally?

You may be a murderer generally, as you say, but I am referring to this case? You may refer to this case, but you cannot refer generally. What right have you to say that?

You are the type of man who would stick at nothing, who would not hesitate to do anything unlawful?—No.

Answering further questions, witness said he was arrested on June 20th, approximately three months after the shooting. He had followed the case carefully in the Chinese newspapers.

## PARDON PROMISE.

Questioned about his pardon, witness said when he was at Police Headquarters after his arrest, he was told that the Government would perhaps grant him a pardon if he told the whole truth about the shooting. His statement was taken by Chief Detective Inspector Reynolds.

Witness said his gang consisted of Ah Wong, Ah Kwan, Ah Lau and himself. Ah To Nui, he said, was not really associated with the gang.

Mr. Jenkins:—What is this idea of dropping Ah To Nui now? You paid him \$250.

Witness:—That payment was not connected with this murder. Could not this money have been a loan? I gave him this \$250, because of the bond of affection existing between us.

"Ah To Nui might have had some knowledge of the murder," he said, "but I do not say he had full knowledge."

Yes or no, do you say he took no active part at all in any of the events which led to the murder of Fung?—So far as I know he had done nothing personally towards the murder of Fung and all that was done was by several of us whose names I have mentioned.

## NO PART IN SHOOTING.

I want this clearly. Do you say that Ah To Nui had no active part at all in any arrangements to bring about the murder of Fung?—I should say he took no active part whatever in the shooting of Fung, which was done by one man and one man only. With regard to the arrangements and discussion of the plot, he was not present at all and we purposely would not let him in any of the arrangements, but whether he came in secretly and heard what we were talking about I cannot say.

Do you mean by that that as far you know, Ah To Nui never had anything to do with the gang plans, and the gang activities, from beginning to end?—I meant to tell you this: That I did not actually instruct Ah To Nui to do anything in the murder of Fung, and whatever he did was done by him voluntarily because of the existing friendship between them.

I am not going to leave it like that. You have told us, and the Crown attaches much importance to this incident, that on March 19th an attempt was made to shoot Fung, at least arrangements were made to shoot Fung and it did not come off?—Yes.

That Wong was the man who was to do the shooting?—Yes.

## PRESENT ON SCENE.

Were you present?—I was present at the scene but far away. I was at the back of these people.

As far away as the length of this court?—About that distance. Wong was close up to him.

Who else was there?—Ah Wong, myself, Ah To Nui, who was also very far away.

Was he standing with you?—He was standing across the road, one on each side of the road.

And there was a car standing outside 14, Shan Kong Road?—Yes.

You knew that Ah Wong, on your own case, was going to attempt to shoot Fung that night?—Yes.

Tell me what were you doing up in the road?—What was the idea of you being there at all?—Firstly I was there to watch how the thing was going on, and, secondly, the man was sent there by me, so why shouldn't he be there to see what he was doing?

What was the effect of Ah To Nui being there?—I did not ask him to station himself there. If he happened to be there, did you say I have a right to drive him away from the place?

## AH LAU MENTIONED.

Quite by accident he happened to be on the other side of the road?—I never told him to go there at all. Why he was there I have no idea. For all I know it might have been Ah Lau or Ah Wong who asked him to go there.

You seized that opportunity, I notice, to introduce the name of Ah Lau. My question was this: That it was an accident that he (Ah To Nui) was there. You seized the opportunity of referring to Ah Lau?—No. That's not true. I did not mean to seize the opportunity of drawing Lau in at all. I am telling the truth. If you don't accept it, that's your business. I never told him to go there.

## EVIDENCE RECALLED.

Do you remember giving evidence at the Police Court on this matter?—Yes.

Did you say as follows: "I once saw Fung get into car 78?"—Yes.

Did you then say: "That was on the 18th or 19th March?"—Yes.

Did you then say: "That was between 7 and 8 p.m.?"—Yes.

Did you say: "Ah Lau, Wong and myself and Ah To-nui were there by arrangement?"—Yes. I said that, but as a matter of fact we were by arrangement to the extent that Ah Lau, Ah Wong and myself were there by arrangement.

Did you then say: "We were about two or three yards from the car?"—I may have said that; I can't say. It is so long ago now.

Did you also say that you four were not far away from one another?—Yes, that's so.

"We" still talking of the same four, "were there to strike Ah Fung with a gun?"—Yes.

Were you then telling the truth when you gave that evidence?—Yes.

## NOT TELLING LIES.

Then you were lying today?—Oh no. I am not telling lies at all. We were there ready to shoot Fung. This whole story of this abortive attempt on the 19th is lie?

It is quite true. It is not untrue.

Your story as to Ah Lau is a lie?—No.

You have said this morning, just a few moments ago, that only Ah Lau, Wong and yourself were present by arrangement?—Yes.

Did you yesterday swear in this box with regard to this evening's incident, did you swear that the party consisted only of Wong, Tsui, that is yourself, and Ah To-nui?—Yes.

Was that true?—It is true that we were there for the purpose of shooting Fung.

Was it true that your party consisted of yourself, Wong and Ah To-nui?—Ah Wong was the man to whom I gave instructions.....

## ANSWER OBJECTED TO.

Mr. Jenkins:—I object to that answer, your Lordship.

Mr. Jenkins (to witness):—You remember saying yesterday that your party was Wong, yourself and Ah To-nui. You said that in answer to the Crown Counsel, Mr. Lindsell?—Yes, but I did not mean that at all. What I meant by saying my gang was the party, not necessarily the men who were present at the scene but the men who took active parts in the matter.

At the request of Mr. Jenkins, his Lordship read from his notes the passage involved.

The Chief Justice:—This is the evidence I took down from you yesterday afternoon, speaking about the 19th March: "It was on information received that I went there that is No. 14." My party was myself, Ah Wong and Ah To-nui and there saw Fung with a lady.

Mr. Jenkins:—You have heard the learned Judge's record of what you swore yesterday?—Yes.

Was that true evidence or false evidence?—True.

Then all this evidence is false?—What false?

## DILEMMA.

Mr. Jenkins:—Can you distinguish between the truth and falsity?—I am speaking the truth.

What you allege is false?

Mr. Jenkins:—Your statement that Ah Lau was there.

Witness:—I am not referring to March 19.

Mr. Jenkins:—I put it to you that your evidence is false, and that in order to try and get yourself out of a dilemma you have said you are not talking about March 19.

Mr. Jenkins:—And you told us you gave it to him as a loan and lot because he was a member of the gang?—Money was parted with all right. Should he return it, it would be a loan; but if he does not return it, it would be a gift from me.

Witness continued that Ah To-

not?—I don't see where I am lying. Those present on the scene were myself, Wong and Ah To-nui.

I have seen Ah To-nui since he gave evidence in the police court?—I saw him in the gaol, but not actually to speak to. I had no opportunity.

## AH TO-NUI'S STORY.

Do you know what evidence Ah To-nui gave in the police court?—No, sir.

Have you no idea?—No, I was kept somewhere away from the court when Ah To-nui gave his evidence. I was watched by the police.

This is your case then. That you have no idea of the nature of Ah To-nui's evidence at the police court?—No idea.

I put it to you that is another lie?—Say what you please. What lie is that?

Mr. Jenkins:—The lie is that you know, which accounts for your altered evidence in regard to Ah To-nui.

Witness:—How do you know I know the evidence of Ah To-nui?

## "WHY SHOULD I?"

Mr. Jenkins:—I put it to you that this change of front on your part in regard to Ah To-nui is because you know his evidence conflicts with yours and you are deliberately lying in order to make your evidence accord with his, if you can?—I do not know what happened to Ah To-nui at the police court. Whether his evidence is contrary to mine I have no idea. Why should I try to alter my evidence to suit his?

You say that on March 19 you saw Ah Lau's wife go into No. 14. How long was she in the house?—Le's than quarter of an hour.

More than 10 minutes and less than quarter of an hour?—I can't tell you definitely. It was less than a quarter of an hour.

Mr. Jenkins:—No, I can't take that. Did you say in your deposition that she was in the house about 15 minutes?—Yes, isn't 15 minutes a quarter of an hour?

## "NOTHING TO DO WITH ME."

Then if that evidence is true, that you saw her go into the house, Ah To-nui also saw her go into the house?—Whether Ah To-nui saw I can't say.

But he was two or three yards away from the car parked outside of the house?—I can't say if somebody else saw something. It is nothing to do with me.

I put it to you that the whole of your evidence in regard to that night is one tissue of lies?—It is absolutely true.

## THE BIG GUN.

Mr. Jenkins:—You took the big gun down to Man Chung Fong on March 29 after the failure to kill Fung?

It is quite true. It is not untrue.

Your story as to Ah Lau is a lie?—No.

You have said this morning, just a few moments ago, that only Ah Lau, Wong and yourself were present by arrangement?—Yes.

Did you yesterday swear in this box with regard to this evening's incident, did you swear that the party consisted only of Wong, Tsui, that is yourself, and Ah To-nui?—Yes.

Was that true?—It is true that we were there for the purpose of shooting Fung.

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He said that he did not see Ah To-nui when he first went to scout around but when confronted with his police court evidence that he saw Ah To-nui a little to the east of the junction of Shan Kwan and Village Road, replied "I cannot recollect. It is so long ago."

Witness was examined at length as to whether he saw Ah To-nui in the vicinity of Village Road on the night of the murder.

He said that he did not see Ah To-nui when he first went to scout around but when confronted with his police court evidence that he saw Ah To-nui a little to the east of the junction of Shan Kwan and Village Road, replied "I cannot recollect. It is so long ago."

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Witness continued that Ah To-

## THRILLING CRICKET STRUGGLE

## SUSSEX REFUSE TO BE SHAKEN OFF

## CHAMPIONSHIP BID

London, Aug. 18.

The neck and neck struggle between Yorkshire and Sussex for the county championship grows more exciting. Both teams recorded further victories to-day, Yorkshire by an innings over Somerset and Sussex by 56 runs over Gloucester at Cheltenham.

It is interesting to note that the remainder of Sussex's matches are in Sussex, while the remainder of Yorkshire's are on tour.

James Langridge played the leading role in the capital win over Gloucester, taking thirteen wickets for 67 runs.

Sussex were dismissed for 133 runs.

Goddard taking 6 wickets for 26 runs.

Gloucester collapsed sensationally.

Langridge was literally unplayable and captured 7 wickets for 8 runs, the last wicket falling at 86. Sussex's batting was again unable to resist the Gloucester attack.

Langridge.

Parker taking 6 wickets for 48 runs.

Sussex's runnings closed at 142, Gloucester going in for the fourth innings, requiring 189 runs to win. Langridge and Wensley bowling unchanged dismissed them for 132. Langridge claimed six wickets at a cost of 59 runs. Wensley took 4 for 51.

## YORKSHIRE'S SUCCESS.

Somerset, visiting Sheffield, shared the fate of the majority to bat only once.

The result was decided on the first day, when Somerset were sent back for 93 runs and Yorkshire put together another big total, with Sutcliffe again the master. Yorkshire finally declared with 357 runs on the board and eight wickets down, Sutcliffe having contributed 136, his tenth century of the season. Somerset achieved a total of 171 in their second knock, during which Bowes took 4 for 41.

And he was two or three yards away from the car parked outside of the house?—I can't say if somebody else saw something. It is nothing to do with me.

I put it to you that the whole of your evidence in regard to that night is one tissue of lies?—It is absolutely true.

## YORKSHIRE'S SUCCESS.

## QUEEN'S NEXT BRITISH EPIC!

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## GLOUCESTER ARCADE.

**"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"**  
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COMPETITION**\$150.00 CASH PRIZES**

First Prize	.....	\$60.00
Second Prize	.....	\$40.00
Third Prize	.....	\$20.00
Three Consolation Prizes	\$10.00 Each	

In addition to the Cash Prizes The Eastman Kodak Company offer a Special Prize which will be known as the—

**EASTMAN KODAK  
PRIZE.**

A 1932 Model Kodak 616 with f.6.3 Anastigmat Lens, which will be awarded for the

**BEST STORY TELLING PICTURE.****SECTION FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.**

Messrs. Waibel & Co. ("DEFAG") offer six "AGFA" box cameras to be competed for by school-children. These will be awarded to best six pictures in this class.

Bathing Scenes, Picnic Illustrations, Local Beauty Spots, Typical Chinese Studies, etc. All photographs must be of subjects taken in the Colony.

Photographs may be submitted forthwith, and it is intended to reproduce selected pictures in the Telegraph Pictorial Supplement as from the first Saturday in July. The Competition will close on August 31st, 1932.

The following rules will govern the Competition:—

- 1.—The Competition is confined exclusively to amateur photographers.
- 2.—The prizes will be awarded to the competitors sending in what are adjudged to be the best photographs submitted up to August 31st, 1932. In the event of two or more photographs being considered of equal merit, any or all of the prizes will be divided accordingly. The decision of the Judges shall be final.
- 3.—The right to publish any or all of the entries in the Telegraph Pictorial Supplement is reserved.
- 4.—Photographs which have been already entered in local competitions will be ineligible.
- 5.—No photographs will be returned.
- 6.—Photographs, preferably in black and white, must be addressed to the Editor and must bear on back the name and address of competitor.
- 7.—No correspondence will be entered into in connexion with the Competition.
- 8.—The six "Agfa" cameras donated by Messrs. Waibel & Co. ("Defag") may only be competed for by local school-children. Each entry in this section must bear the name of the competitor together with that of his or her school.

**THAT "SNAP" MAY WIN \$60.00 !**

## RIDER MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 2).

## Sir Henry May Quoted.

On the occasion of the first reading of the Bill to provide for the institution of the system, the then Colonial Secretary, the Hon. Mr. F. H. (afterwards Sir Henry) May made these important observations: "The rider-main system can be equally well adapted to the prevention of waste, and it is for that purpose that it is now sought to be introduced—for the prevention of waste. It is simply, if I may so describe it in a few short words, a system of huge meters for blocks of buildings instead of separate meters for separate houses. The principle of the Bill was carefully considered by both Mr. Chadwick and Professor Simpson. It has been adopted and endorsed by both these experts... I repeat again the object of the Bill, the object we all have before us, is the prevention of waste. The experts, especially Mr. Chadwick, are of opinion that the waste could be stopped by this system, the Government are strongly of that opinion, and our local advisers here are also of the same opinion."

At a subsequent meeting of the Council the Attorney-General, the Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, said: "The reasons why the Government introduce this Bill are that on further consideration it has appeared that all the objects aimed at by the Bill of 1902, principal among which is the supply of a sufficient quantity of water to the town of Victoria with the least possible waste, may be effected without incurring the hardships which the Bill of 1902 would be inevitably inflicting on a certain section of the community. Rider-mains are a means by which the supply of water can be regulated to blocks of houses as effectively as it can be by meters in the case of single houses."

## Original Object.

From these quotations from Hansard it is clear that the principal object of the rider-main system was to detect and prevent waste. That object was reiterated by the Colonial Secretary and the Attorney-General of that day. After 26 years' operation no evidence has been adduced to prove that the system has failed of that object. It stands to reason that a system which is subject, as the rider-main system is, to severe restrictions for long periods at a time, almost annually, cannot but conserve materially our water supply.

It is very well to say, as it has been said by some, that there is bound to be waste in a system which supplies water free, for people are apt to be careless in the use of a thing for which they have not to pay. The matter is too important to the tens of thousands of the poorer classes for it to be disposed of with a time-worn dictum. Incontrovertible facts are necessary.

## On Wrong Premises.

What are the facts that the Government has produced? To strengthen his assertion that the rider-main system was wasteful, the Hon. Colonial Secretary informed us that a comparison had been made by the Government of the water consumption on the Island and in Kowloon, which revealed the fact that the former was consistently some 30% higher per head; and he went on to say that "this comparison made it impossible to avoid the further conclusion that the rider-main system could not be abolished from the charge of wastefulness."

We say that that conclusion is founded on wrong premises. It has been pointed out to us that in making the comparison, the Government did not take into account the considerable quantity of water supplied by Hongkong to the large number of Kowloon residents who come over here daily during business hours to pursue their vocations, as well as to the even larger number of visitors from the New Territories and Cheung Chau, from Canton and Macao and from other adjacent ports.

## Government's Figures.

The views of the present Government on this important question are also at variance with those of Mr. Osbert Chadwick. In paragraph 20 of Sessional Paper No. 4 certain remarks of Mr. Chadwick on the rider-main system are quoted. They are: "Its effect will be three-fold. Firstly, it will mitigate the evils of the intermittent system; and, secondly, it will be a permanent improvement, inasmuch as it will facilitate the detection of waste. Thirdly, it will greatly facilitate the voluntary introduction of meters." These remarks, and the debate in Hansard of 1903, give us the impression, if not conviction, that the rider-main system which was to be a "permanent" arrangement, was to be allowed to abolish itself by the gradual installation of meters.

Many people in the rider-main districts have had meters

Hongkong is considerably higher—about 60 per cent higher—than that in Kowloon; but how are we to account for this vast difference? Whatever the cause, the rider-mains were not one of them, for during the whole of July they were completely closed. This, then, demolishes the point, of which the Government and others have made so much, that the higher consumption on the Island should be laid at the door of the rider-main users.

Now, the Government is proposing to replace the rider-main system with the principle of compulsory meterage, a principle the economical quality of which has by no means been demonstrated. It may not be known to some honourable members that in 1923 the Government contemplated a similar change, with only this difference, that water was to be charged for from the first gallon consumed.

At a meeting of leading and representative members of the Chinese community, numbering about 40, convened by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and held in his office on the 22nd June, 1923, the question was exhaustively discussed.

## Meters Not Economical.

In order to justify the proposal of the Government to make a change from the first gallon used, the Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs informed the meeting that certain test meterings made in the year 1921-22 in six houses chosen at random, had revealed considerable waste. This test conclusively proves that metering does not conduct to economy. It was submitted by several speakers at the meeting that it was exceedingly difficult for employers to control effectively their servants in the use of water, and that servants were more inclined to be extravagant when they did not have to carry the water from the street themselves.

Here I may draw attention to an important remark of Mr. Osbert Chadwick, the expert sent out by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to study and report on the water problem of the Colony in 1902. That remark is contained in para. 21 of Sessional Paper No. 4 and is this: "I maintain that the meter system is the only system of rating which is thoroughly efficient and equitable." It is significant that Mr. Chadwick used the word "rating," and did not say that the meter system was the most economical.

The proceedings of the meeting of the 22nd June, 1923, were reported to the Governor of that time, Sir Edward Stubbs; and a few days later the Colonial Secretary, Mr. A. G. M. (now Sir Murchison) Fletcher informed the Hon. Sir Shouson Chow and me that the proposal would be dropped, and that he advised the people in the rider-main districts to apply for meters which would be freely granted.

## Meters Increasing.

We thought at the time that, by following the Government's advice, the matter would end there. That advice has been largely followed.

It can be seen in the steadily increasing number of meters that have been applied for and installed since 1923. At this very moment, according to the reply given by the Hon. Director of Public Works to my question put at the meeting of this Council on the 4th August, 2,100 meters have been applied for but not yet installed in the rider-main districts. But for the difficulties which the people have, until quite recently, experienced in obtaining meters—a fact borne out by the 2,100 applications still awaiting attention—more applications would have been made for them.

Now the Government has revived the question—in fact, has actually taken some action, without having produced more arguments to justify it, except that the large number of meters that have been applied for in recent years has made it necessary to make the change, for, according to the Hon. Colonial Secretary, "each new meter tended to destroy the balance of the 1906 arrangement."

It would seem from this that the adoption of the advice of the Government of 1923 is now having an opposite effect to what was intended.

## Mr. Chadwick's Views.

The views of the present Government on this important question are also at variance with those of Mr. Osbert Chadwick. In paragraph 20 of Sessional Paper No. 4 certain remarks of Mr. Chadwick on the rider-main system are quoted. They are:

"Its effect will be three-fold. Firstly, it will mitigate the evils of the intermittent system; and, secondly, it will be a permanent improvement, inasmuch as it will facilitate the detection of waste. Thirdly, it will greatly facilitate the voluntary introduction of meters." These remarks, and the debate in Hansard of 1903, give us the impression, if not conviction, that the rider-main system which was to be a "permanent" arrangement, was to be allowed to abolish itself by the gradual installation of meters.

Many people in the rider-main districts have had meters

apply for them, because they find the meter system so much more convenient than the rider-main system which is subject to periodical restrictions, entailing much hardship on the poor.

From the point of view of minimising the hardship, the proposal of the Government has everything to recommend it; but the poor themselves desire no change. What is the reason? Thousands of the residents in the rider-main districts are of the working class who cannot afford to pay any charge for excess consumption of water when they find it already difficult to eke out a bare existence.

## A Hard Fact.

This is a hard fact which cannot be ignored. It is true that many people of this class have moved over to the Kowloon Peninsula which has no rider-mains; but those who have chosen to remain or to move into the rider-main districts, must have good reasons for so doing. Those reasons are that they have to be near their work or that they cannot afford the expense of a metered supply. Thus by the necessity of economic pressure these people have perforce to submit to the periodical inconvenience and hardship of having to obtain water from the street-fountains, with the consoling thought that they would have a direct house-supply for at least part of the year.

Several men have put to me what seemed to them a pertinent question. They solemnly asked: "Kowloon has no rider-mains; why should Hongkong have them?" I offered them a counter-query. "Because Smith has not a house, should Jones, who has one to which he has a perfect title, be deprived of it?" Further arguments are unnecessary.

## Government's Bargain.

I have also heard it contended that, at any rate, the people have had their money's worth in the use of the rider-mains for 26 years, having paid only \$222,000 for laying the mains, and not having been called upon by the Government to pay for their maintenance. It should be pointed out that the question of upkeep never formed part of the scheme, for at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 17th September, 1903, the Hon. Colonial Secretary said that after the first cost was paid by the owners

"there would be no further charge to them for the supervision and maintenance of the rider-mains which would be included in the general expenditure of the Colony."

In regard to the free use of water for 26 years, it should be remembered that against this privilege are offset the hardship and inconvenience which the people have had to undergo, almost annually, during that same period by reason of restrictions of varying severity having been imposed on them, and the amount of water which such restrictions have saved to the general public.

## Many Protests.

For the various reasons I have given, the people in the rider-main districts cannot see the necessity or justice of the Government's proposal: We have received strong representations urging the retention of the system, from various institutions, including the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Tung Wah Hospital Committee, the Hongkong and Kowloon Property Owners' Association, the Sugar Merchants' Association, the Chinese Engineers' Association, the Po Yick Commercial Association, the Chauchow Residents' Association, the Ling Tung Association and the Hongkong Coolies' Guild, as well as from hundreds of individuals.

In addition to these we have received from the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce a letter addressed to them in the name of the Kai-fong, which bears several hundred chops of firms and shops. Never in our comparatively long careers as public men have we received so many letters, couched in such strong terms on any one subject.

It is maintained by many that the rider-main system was introduced in the nature of a bargain between the Government and the people, for the people had to pay the cost of laying the mains with the consent of the Government. Now, one party to that bargain desires to abrogate it and has, by its action, practically abrogated it, while the other prefers the bargain to stand.

## Consult the People.

I readily accept the Government's explanation that Sir Cecil Clementi's undertaking not to abolish the system without giving this Council an opportunity to discuss the question, was overlooked.

Still, it is very unfortunate that in a matter of such importance to the people, the Government should have begun the work of abolition without giving the people any warning. It seems to us to be immature whether an undertaking to give an opportunity to the public to discuss the matter had been given

The present Government should have consulted the people before taking any action, as the Administration of 1923 did.

## Great Dis-satisfaction.

The Government, by its action in fixing meters to some of the rider-mains, has made it, to use the Hon. Colonial Secretary's words, "no longer possible to bring the sections concerned into use on the rider-main principle." There are some 2,600 houses affected in this way. It means that the occupants of these 2,600 houses, computed roughly at over 10,000 souls, have still to take water from the street-fountains when our reservoirs are full to overflowing, and when the other unmetred houses in the rider-main districts have had a direct supply restored to them since the 2nd August.

This precipitate action of the Government, with its attendant effects, is causing great dissatisfaction to the people directly concerned.

We have received numerous letters of protest, which ask that the disconnected houses be accorded the same treatment as are the other more fortunate houses in the rider-main districts. We consider the protest justified and the request only natural.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary in his speech said that "the transition was too far advanced for any calling back now, and there was nothing for it but to complete the installation of the meterage system." From this remark it is apparent that the Government has made up its mind to go on with its scheme, whatever the merits of the people's case. The discussion now being permitted to us is, it would seem, permitted merely for the purpose of fulfilling a forgotten promise—as a matter of form.

## The Time Question.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary also said that even at the time of Sir Cecil Clementi's promise, the conclusion was foregone and the discussion could hardly have been more than a facsimile of the facts and an explanation. A reference to page 232 of Hansard of 1929 shows that when Sir Cecil gave his promise, he added those all-important words: "It will, of course, be impossible to discard the rider-main system until there is an assured supply of water available both on the island and on the mainland throughout the year."

We are far from this happy state of things at present; and so it would not be unreasonable to ask the Government to accept Sir Cecil Clementi's view.

## Principle Accepted.

But after anxious and careful consideration of all aspects of the problem, we have decided to accept the principle of the resolution, but to ask that it may not be carried into effect for 2 years, from this date. We realise that sooner or later the system has to go, not because it is wasteful or because universal meterage would conduct to economy—both of which we do not admit—but because a uniform system of water supply for all parts of the Colony has much to recommend it, and because the present intention of the Government will tend to accelerate applications for meters, thus gradually obliterating the rider-main system without undue haste or unnecessary compulsion.

## Unfortunate Position.

The Hon. Mr. S. W. Tao: I rise to second the amendment proposed by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall, Senior Chinese Member of Council, to the motion before us to-day.

The amendment just proposed by my Honourable colleague is not at variance with the motion of the Hon. Colonial Secretary in principle, but merely asks to allow the rider-main system to abolish itself, in two years' time by the gradual installation of meters, which my Chinese colleagues and I consider, is the best mode of obtaining the object, which the Government desires to effect, without causing the hardship and inconvenience to the people living in the rider-main districts which immediate abolition would.

## Unfortunate Position.

It is very unfortunate that the Government did not take the Chinese community into its confidence when it decided to abolish the rider-main system in February last and took steps to disconnect certain houses from the rider main.

If the Government had prepared a scheme beforehand showing the manner in which the Government proposed to convert the rider main system into a universal meterage system and let the Chinese go thoroughly into the matter, no doubt a *modus operandi* would have been found satisfactory to the Chinese who are chiefly concerned.

As it is the Chinese did not know what the Government had done or proposed to do until the subject was brought before the Council at its last Meeting and are consequently much concerned.

have been made for meters but for the difficulties and delay experienced by the people in obtaining them in the past. By the gradual and natural process suggested by us the number of unmetered houses in the rider-main districts should, by the end of 1934, be so reduced that abolition would be attended with no difficulty.

## The Motion.

To give effect

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## CINEMA “SHOTS” AND “SEQUENCES”

(Continued from Page 5.)

Hollywood has relied for its box office receipts for years. But from the cinematic viewpoint, it invites little in the way of commendation.

### COURAGEOUS PRODUCER.

APPARENTLY satisfied that the outburst of public opinion on the production of *Kings of Kings* contained something in addition to brickbats (and of these there was a sufficient amount),

## “TELEGRAPH” ART SUPPLEMENT

Interesting Pictures  
To-morrow.

To-morrow's issue of the *Telegraph* Pictorial Supplement will contain a large number of entries in our Summer Photograph Competition, including quite a few from school children.

Besides these, there will be topical pictures illustrating the lawn bowls matches between the K.R.C.C. and Tai-koo, the K.C.C. v Police, and the Happy Valley Golf Championship games.

Other pictures will show members of the newly-created Y's Men's Club at Amoy, and the recent wedding of Mr. A. E. Perry and Miss Violet C. Chan.

cient number to quail the heart of any producer), Cecil B. de Mille has decided to embark once again on a religious theme, and is to produce *The Sign of the Cross* presumably an adaptation of Wilson Barrett's famous play. According to de Mille, the picture will be as modern in treatment and as fast-moving in tempo as a film dealing with life in New York, London, or Paris. Its story, he adds, will reveal a vivid, colourful cross-section of Roman life of Nero's era, when events in the profligate emperor's career were building up to a fatal climax. All of which is interesting, though not necessarily impressive. I am, however, not going to attempt to pre-judge the film. If it reaches the same standard as *The Ten Commandments* and *Kings of Kings*, it will be, at least, a sincere effort to interpret history. Paramount, I can, I think, be trusted to handle

the delicate religious portions of the story with their usual tact, and with Frederic March as Marcus Superbus and Charles Laughton as Nero, the main characterisations, at least, are in safe hands.

## WATER LEVELS

### WEST NORTH AND EAST RIVERS

The following table issued by the Kwangtung River Conservancy Commission shows the height of water in English feet on the dates named in the West, North and East Rivers:

	Highest on record.	Lowest Aug.	Avg.
West River at Shisheng	141.7	0	29.8
North River at Tsinlyneung	141.7	0	8.0
North River at Samshui	127.3	5.3	18.0
East River at Sheldung	115.5	-2.5	4.6
			4.7

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the delicate religious portions of the story with their usual tact, and with Frederic March as Marcus Superbus and Charles Laughton as Nero, the main characterisations, at least, are in safe hands.

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## RIDEN MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 8.)

## Inaccurate Figures.

With regard to the monthly reports issued by the Water Authorities of the total water consumption in Hongkong and in Kowloon and of the quantity of water consumed per head per day, I find that the consumption per head per day is calculated on an estimated population much lower than that given by the Census. According to Paragraph 29 of Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1932 the population of the Colony, excluding the New Territories, is estimated at 750,846, while the population estimated for the purposes of calculating the water consumption per head per day is on the average, 681,377.

I made this out from the water consumption reports issued by the Water Authorities from January up to August 1932; that is, for 8 months. It means a difference of about 69,509 persons in the population estimated by the Census and that estimated by the Water Authorities and it makes a great difference in the computation of consumption of water per head per day.

## Under-Estimated.

I mention this because by looking at the water consumption report one may be led to think that a good deal of water has been wasted. But as a matter of fact the high rate of consumption per head per day was due to an under-estimate of the population.

I trust therefore that the Government will see its way of conceding this request of the Chinese Community by agreeing to this amendment.

## Hon. Mr. Chau's Support.

Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau: As the motion now before Council is one which I think principally affects the interests of the Chinese community, or I should perhaps say the interests of the poorer classes of the community, I feel if I did not venture to signify my entire agreement with the amendment introduced by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall.

My senior Chinese colleague has, to my mind, made out a very strong case on behalf of our constituents, and as he and the Hon. Dr. Tao have dealt so very fully with all the aspects of this difficult problem, I do not think there is much that I can usefully add.

## Wrong Comparison.

However, in support of my senior colleague's contention, in refutation of the allegation made by the Hon. Colonial Secretary that the average daily consumption of water on the island is about 30% higher than that on the mainland, I would like to point out also that the Hon. Colonial Secretary when making the comparison, had omitted to take into consideration the important fact that the whole peak district uses the water supply for flushing purposes, and I am inclined to think that the amount of consumption in that direction must be somewhat considerable.

That the rider main system will have to go one day, I think we are all of one mind; what we differ on is only the question of time for its abandonment, and in view of the convincing arguments advanced by my two senior Chinese colleagues, all of which I strongly endorse, I submit that the two years' extension asked for is not at all unreasonable, and which I hope will be conceded to.

With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to support the Hon. Dr. Kotewall's amendment.

GOVERNMENT STAND.  
Tribute to Mr. Kotewall's Research Work.

## AGAINST AMENDMENT.

The Colonial Secretary: The provisional acceptance by the Chinese Members of the principle of the abolition of the rider main system might well make it unnecessary for me to make any further reference to the arguments brought forward by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall in the earlier parts of his speech for the retention of the system.

It would be necessary only to deal with the possibility of postponing action for the abolition of the system for two years, but I would not like to pass over the earlier parts of the speech without a tribute to the extreme care and laborious research which has been revealed and further to the labour of collecting and of representing so fully the views of all section of the Chinese community.

These views are so minutely set out that a justifiable inference is that there can be little if anything more to be said upon his side of the question.

## Government's Challenge.

At the same time the Government is not prepared to let the implications of the statements in support of the rider main system go entirely unchallenged and it would be an error to allow it to appear on record that the Government accepted the interpretations put by

For instance the whole of the quotations dealing with the possibility of preventing waste through the rider main system turned on the supply of a master meter to each section. Such master meters never were in fact installed and it is very doubtful whether they could have been installed with success.

It is only necessary to consider the feelings of the residents in any one section who were all cut off because there had been waste by some one or other of them, the only course that would have been open had waste been proved.

## Not a Bargain.

Further again it is wrong I submit to consider the institution of the rider main system as a bargain in the way that the Senior Chinese Unofficial member interprets it. It was a compromise and an experiment, and it was a bargain in that the Chinese community paid for the original rider main system when the Government was not prepared to pay for the installation, by way of trying out its value, but there was not and could not be a bargain in the sense that the terms were unalterable.

A fairer view and I submit the correct view is that the experiment has been tried out and the purchasers have received at least full value for the whole of their expenditure. We must not again forget that the abolition of the rider main has been necessitated very largely by the pressure of the Chinese themselves for the installation of meters.

Since the date in 1903 to which Dr. Kotewall refers the decision to grant meters freely to all applicants has been the primary cause of the existing condition of things, which inevitably leads to a complete abolition of the system as a whole.

## "Rubbing It In."

Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau: As the motion now before Council is one which I think principally affects the interests of the Chinese community, or I should perhaps say the interests of the poorer classes of the community, I feel if I did not venture to signify my entire agreement with the amendment introduced by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall.

My senior Chinese colleague has, to my mind, made out a very strong case on behalf of our constituents, and as he and the Hon. Dr. Tao have dealt so very fully with all the aspects of this difficult problem, I do not think there is much that I can usefully add.

## Wrong Comparison.

However, in support of my senior colleague's contention, in refutation of the allegation made by the Hon. Colonial Secretary that the average daily consumption of water on the island is about 30% higher than that on the mainland, I would like to point out also that the Hon. Colonial Secretary when making the comparison, had omitted to take into consideration the important fact that the whole peak district uses the water supply for flushing purposes, and I am inclined to think that the amount of consumption in that direction must be somewhat considerable.

That the rider main system will have to go one day, I think we are all of one mind; what we differ on is only the question of time for its abandonment, and in view of the convincing arguments advanced by my two senior Chinese colleagues, all of which I strongly endorse, I submit that the two years' extension asked for is not at all unreasonable, and which I hope will be conceded to.

With these few remarks, Sir, I beg to support the Hon. Dr. Kotewall's amendment.

GOVERNMENT STAND.  
Tribute to Mr. Kotewall's Research Work.

## AGAINST AMENDMENT.

The Colonial Secretary: The provisional acceptance by the Chinese Members of the principle of the abolition of the rider main system might well make it unnecessary for me to make any further reference to the arguments brought forward by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall in the earlier parts of his speech for the retention of the system.

It would be necessary only to deal with the possibility of postponing action for the abolition of the system for two years, but I would not like to pass over the earlier parts of the speech without a tribute to the extreme care and laborious research which has been revealed and further to the labour of collecting and of representing so fully the views of all section of the Chinese community.

These views are so minutely set out that a justifiable inference is that there can be little if anything more to be said upon his side of the question.

## "Unwise to Accept."

It is gratifying to learn that the Chinese Unofficial Members are after all prepared to accept the principle of the resolution and it only remains to discuss the two years delay for which they apply. In the view of the Government it would be unwise to accept this suggestion.

The position at the moment is

confusedly confused and should be righted with the least possible delay. To allow it to drift in the manner implied would mean that the confusion would become worse, for the whole of two years there would be no orderly scheme for abolishing the rider main system and differences between those with

the work of the water department which must necessarily be exceedingly heavy for sometime to come would remain infinitely more difficult as it would be impossible to organize it.

## Compromise.

The Government therefore regrets that it cannot accept the amendment proposed by the Senior Chinese Unofficial Member. The Government, however, readily accepts that part of the amendment moved by the Senior Unofficial Member which deals with the payment by the Government of the cost of installing meters and of connecting them in all rider main districts.

We must be guarded against the view that this payment is anything in the nature of a right conceded but the Government is anxious that the important change now contemplated should be made with the least possible friction. If this friction would tend to reduce such friction the Government is prepared to go to this Council in due course and to ask for a vote for the necessary funds.

## Amendment Accepted.

The amendment moved by the Senior Unofficial Member is largely an elaboration of the Government's own resolution as explained in the speech introducing it at the last meeting and as such can be readily accepted. The addition of that Government should pay for the new connections, being also accepted, the whole amendment may well stand in the place of the Government's original resolution if the Council so desires.

## DIVISION TAKEN.

Chinese Members' Motion Defeated.

## MR. KOTEWALL'S VIEWS.

The Officer Administering the Government: The amendment before the House is the amendment proposed by the Senior Unofficial Chinese Member. "That in the opinion of this Council, the time has come for the Colony to decide upon the abandonment at the expiration of two years from this date, of the principle of the rider main system, substituting therefore the principle of compulsory meterage to all house supplies to which the alternative shall be a free supply from street fountains."

The Officer Administering the Government called for a vote but Mr. Kotewall demanded a division.

The division was taken and resulted in the defeat of the motion by 13 to three. Details of the voting are:

Nos.—The Officer Administering the Government, the Attorney General, the Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, the General Officer Commanding, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Director of Public Works, the Inspector of Medical and Sanitary Services, Sir Henry Pollock, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. J. P. Braga, Mr. W. H. Bell.

Ayes.—Mr. R. H. Kotewall, Mr. S. W. Tso, Mr. T. N. Chau.

The Officer Administering the Government: The motion now before the Council is that proposed by the Senior Unofficial Member. Is any member anything to say?

## Concessions Wanted.

Mr. Kotewall: With Your Excellency's permission, I should like to say that the Chinese members of this Council have been requested by those directly concerned to ask the Government for certain concessions in the event of their request for the retention of the rider main system not being granted. These concessions are summarised as follows:

(1) Cancellation of the 2% water rate now included in the 17% Assessed Taxes.

(2) Lower rent for meters.

(3) Reduced charges for excess consumption.

(4) Computation of the water allowance on the basis of 25 cents instead of 40 cents per unit of 1,000 gallons.

(5) Persons who have direct control over the use of water to be required to pay for excess consumption.

(6) Installation of one meter on each floor of every tenement house.

(7) Government to compel landlords to install meters within what are now the rider main districts.

(8) Government to bear the cost of installing and connecting meters in the case of all unmetered houses in the rider main districts, the meters themselves being paid for by the people in the form of rent at present.

## Reasons Given.

We have given those several matters our careful consideration, and have also discussed them with Your Excellency and with our European unofficial colleagues. We agree that it would be difficult for the Government to accede to the requests for cancelling the 2% water rate; for reducing the rent for meters and the charges for excess consumption of water; and for changing the basis for computing the water allowance, without having to find other sources of revenue.

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London, Marseilles, Antwerp & Rotterdam via Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Suez. Kashima Maru ..... Saturday, 20th Aug.

Yasukuni Maru ..... Friday, 2nd Sept.

Sydney & Melbourne via Manila & Ports. Kitano Maru ..... Saturday, 27th Aug.

Atsuta Maru ..... Saturday, 24th Sept.

Bombay via Singapore, Penang & Colombo. Tokushima Maru ..... Monday, 29th August.

Kagui Maru ..... Sunday, 11th Sept.

## RIDEN MAIN DEBATE

(Continued from Page 10.)

to replace those which would be lost to the Government by these concessions.

The request that persons who have control over the use of water should be required to pay for excess consumption is, in our opinion, a matter that can best be settled between landlords and tenants.

Request not Pressed.

The request that permission should be given for a separate meter for each floor, has been practically disposed of by the Government announcement at the last meeting of this Council that although the Government could not undertake the work, it had no objection to individual owners installing such separate meters themselves. We do not press this request on the Government, but will endeavour to persuade both landlords and tenants of tenement houses to come to a satisfactory arrangement whereby the distribution of water passing through the Government meter in each house may be properly determined.

To compel landlords to install meters is a matter that is beset with many difficulties, as it concerns not only houses in the rider-main districts but also houses outside them, and it also affects existing unmetered houses as well as new houses that may be built in the future. While we have every sympathy for the poor who, without meters, would have to obtain their water solely from the street-fountains, we find ourselves unable to support the request, as we need more time to go further into the question. Meanwhile, we commend the request to the sympathetic consideration of the Government.

One Last Concession.

The last concession asked for is that the Government should bear the cost of installing and connecting the meters in the case of all unmetered houses in the rider-main districts. We are glad that this concession has been proposed by the Honourable senior unofficial members as representing all the European unofficials, and I desire to express our grateful thanks for having so readily consented to support this request from the Chinese, even though they were unable to support their other requests. I desire also to thank Your Excellency for the sympathetic manner in which you have received this proposal.

May I here say that, though we are grateful for the concession which the Hon. senior unofficial member proposes to make to us in his amendment to the original resolution, the three Chinese members will abstain from voting on it because it accepts the principle of immediate abolition of the rider-main system.

## CONCESSION GIVEN.

Government to Bear Cost of Some Meters.

## LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The Colonial Secretary: The Council has already been informed that the Government is prepared to bear the cost of installing and connecting meters in the case of all unmetered houses in the rider-main districts, provided that all applications from these districts are received by the Water Authority before the 31st October, 1932. There must obviously be some limit set in this matter and it is considered this date will allow ample margin for all those who desire to have meters to apply for them.

## Difficult Question.

The first four concessions for which the Senior Chinese Member appeals are connected with the payments for water. This is an exceedingly difficult question as it has long been admitted that the payments made for water supplied do not by any means approach the cost of supplying it and we have been continually advised to re-arrange our method to make the water scheme of the Colony financially self-supporting.

Very much consideration and careful calculation will be necessary before we can arrange such a scheme satisfactorily and as it is not possible to attack it any-how else than comprehensively we must for the moment rest content with the known fact that we are all getting our water for a great deal less than it costs the Government to produce it.

## Promise Given.

The Hon. member's speech however can properly be accepted as a recommendation that the whole matter should be early considered and a promise can fairly be given that such consideration will be undertaken as soon as the costs of completing the large new supplies now in contemplation are known. He must not however take it for granted that such rearrangement when made will necessarily reduce the cost of water per gallon, although it will even the incidence of the payment.

The remaining three concessions for which a request is made are of a peculiar nature. It is difficult for instance to compel landlords to install meters in their houses. It would be reasonable to expect that the economic pressure as reflected in the rents would make them realise the desirability of such action and to that the Government must leave it for the time.

## Trouble With Tenants.

The other concessions deal with the relations between the landlords and the tenants. It is admitted that tenants in this Colony are very difficult to handle from the Chinese landlords' point of view, but that is no reason for passing the difficulty on to the shoulders of the Government.

The Government can only look to the landlord and must leave him to arrange for the payment of excess consumption with those to whom he lets his premises, and so with the installation of meters on every floor of tenement houses the arrangement itself must be one between the landlord and his tenants.

It requires very little reflection to see that this large work must at the best wait for it would be very difficult for the Government to deal direct with all the separate tenants of this large city. It must be remembered that some 40,000 extra meters would be required to supply all the floors of the Colony.

## Landlords to Blame?

The seventh concession asking the Government to compel landlords to install meters strengthens the impression that there are landlords who put difficulties in the way of supplying their tenants with this necessary fitting. If that is true it would appear to show a serious want of the sense of civic duty, and Government feels that it is justified in asking for more assistance than this from those who make a profit out of property in the Colony, in their efforts to improve the cleanliness and the health of the Colony generally.

## COMMUNITY'S INTEREST.

Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern Winds Up the Debate.

The Officer Administering the Government in view of the

Colonial Secretary's full explanation of the Government's position, I feel that there is little left for me to say. I would however emphasize the point that the Government believes the change to be in the best interests of the community as a whole. It will introduce a uniform method of distribution and payment equitable to all classes alike and whether it tends to prevent waste, as the Government hopes and believes, or whether it fails to do this, as the Honourable the Senior Chinese unofficial member believes, it will at least ensure that the premises at which water is wasted will be charged for such waste. This fact alone will, we believe, check the waste of water and in so far as it does not do so will tend to increase the revenue and very legitimately so.

The Honourable the Senior Chinese unofficial member is correct in assuming that the present change from a rider main system to a metered system is not, as he put it, a matter of revenue; its object is to obtain a more equitable and we hope less wasteful system of distribution. But I venture to remind Honourable Members that Sir Cecil Clementi, whose remarks have been so freely quoted, also foresaw that the time would come when the whole question of waterworks finance would have to be reconsidered, and said, "I cannot however hold out any hope to this Council, or to the Colony, that it will be possible to complete the very large and very expensive schemes for waterworks development, which are now under construction and in contemplation, without increasing the price paid by residents in this Colony for their water supply." (Hansard for 1929, page 232).

The Colonial Secretary has already alluded to this question of waterworks finance in his reply, and when the time arrives for the question to be taken up the fact that universal metering has been introduced will greatly facilitate the consideration of the problem.

## CAPITAL EMBARGO

## NO CHANGE TO BE MADE FOR THE PRESENT

London, Aug. 18.

Contrary to expectation in many quarters says the *Financial Times*, it is understood that no decision will be taken regarding the raising of the embargo on new capital issues until Mr. Neville Chamberlain returns from Ottawa. It adds that although the embargo remains in force, active steps will be taken to bring many securities bearing a high fixed rate of interest into line with the new credit status established by the war loan conversion.—*Reuter*.

## STILL FIGHTING.

## VOLUNTEERS MEET JAPANESE IN SOUTH MANCHURIA

Peiping, Aug. 18.

Considerable fighting continues in various sectors of South Manchuria, between the Volunteers and Japanese troops.

The Chinese admit several reverses and add they are now attacking again in the region of Chinchow with 12,000 men.—*Reuter's Morning Post Special*.

## COMMUNITY'S INTEREST.

Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern Winds Up the Debate.

The Officer Administering the Government in view of the

## LEAP YEAR BRIDE

(Continued from Page 3.)

as it was. The really important event of the day was to be the evening meal. It would be the first she had ever cooked for Dan, the first in their own home. She thrilled at the thought!

Marketing would be the first step. Cherry washed her face and hands, daubed on powder and then got into her coat and hat. Just in time she remembered she must have her key and went back for it.

The grocery store was a block away. Mentally Cherry checked over the list of things she must buy. It would have to be a large order. She wanted beefsteak for dinner, mushrooms to go with it and potatoes of course. Then there must be a salad. Stuffed celery would be nice and there was a recipe in the cookbook. For dessert strawberries and cream. So that the meal would be especially nice she wanted salted nuts and olives.

In the store she remembered she would need ever so many more things—rolls and butter and coffee. The young man who took the order was helpful. He reminded her to buy eggs, a bottle of milk and fruit for breakfast.

The purchases set out on the counter, astounded Cherry. There were so many packages and they were so big.

"I'll carry them out to your car," the clerk offered.

"I'm sorry but I—I haven't a car."

"We can send them but we charge 10 cents for delivery service."

Cherry nodded. She was counting out money to say the bill. Three dollars and 65 cents. She dug out the last coin from the bottom of her purse and discovered there were only six pennies left. "I guess I'd better take the things with me," she said hesitantly.

The obliging clerk crowded the groceries into three big sacks. They filled both the girl's arms. Balancing the heavy load perilously Cherry set off down the street.

She had not gone a dozen yards when the sound of an automobile horn attracted her attention. Cherry turned to face Max Pearson at the wheel of a black roadster. He had pulled the car to the curb.

"Going to let me give you a lift, aren't you?" Pearson called as he stepped to the pavement. He was smiling.

(To be continued).

## SULTAN OF BRUNEI

## ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND TO COMPLETE EDUCATION

London, Aug. 18.

The Sultan of Brunei arrived in England to-day aboard the P. and O. liner Rajputana, from Penang. He is to complete his education in England, and will stay at Waltham Cross, Hertfordshire.—*Reuter*.

## CANTON AGENTS

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## CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship, "DOCTEUR PIERRE BENOIT" Arrived Hongkong on Monday, the 15th August, 1932. From DUNKIRK, ANTWERP, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & via SHANGHAI.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Thursday, the 25th August, 1932, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs.—Goddard & Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd August, 1932. Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged durable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

R. OHL, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1932.

## SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

The Steamship,

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Arrived Hongkong on Tuesday, the 16th August, 1932. From MARSEILLES &amp;c.

Consignees of Cargo by the above named steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared within 7 days including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

All claims must be sent to the undersigned before the Friday, the 26th August, 1932, or they will not be recognized.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the consignees, and the Company's Surveyor Messrs.—Goddard & Douglas at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1932. Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged durable goods are examined by the Company's Surveyors.

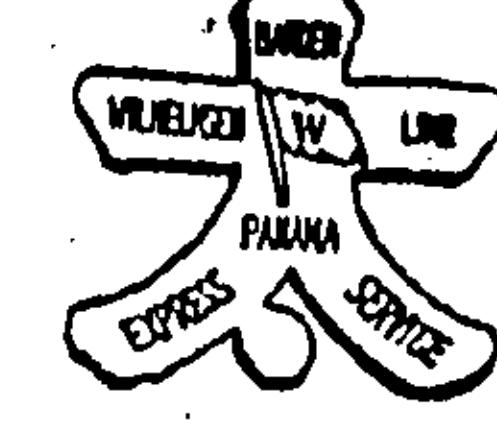
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### EMPIRE CO-OPERATION

#### COMMITTEE ISSUES REPORT

#### SECRETARIAT PLAN OPPOSED

Ottawa, Aug. 18.

The report of the Committee on Economic Co-operation, which has been adopted by the Imperial Conference, provides for a continuing committee of two members from each State in the Commonwealth to consider the whole organisation of the Commonwealth Agencies.

South Africa and the Irish Free State opposed the idea of a permanent Empire Secretariat.

The report stresses the need for the immediate adoption of standard specifications throughout the Empire in steel, timber, chemical products and agricultural implements.

Industrial co-operation, by early consultation between representatives of particular industries and the Commonwealth Governments, is also urged.

#### MARKETING BOARD.

The main work at Ottawa to-day consisted of shaping the general agreement in preparation for Saturday's plenary session.

The recommendation of the committee on methods of economic co-operation for the establishment of a Commonwealth Consultative Committee to consider the machinery of co-operation, also suggests that its report should be ready by next May.

The United Kingdom delegation has undertaken to finance the general work of the Empire Marketing Board until September next.—*Reuter and British Wireless.*

### PICCARD'S TRIUMPH

(Continued from Page 1.)  
ascent into the stratosphere on May 27, 1931, accompanied by Herr Kipfer, from Augsburg, Bavaria.



Professor Piccard in the gondola. His balloon, when fully inflated, had a capacity of half a million cubic feet.

Anticyclonic conditions prevailed at the time, and the balloon, after remaining in the air for 18 hours, fell at a spot about 160 kilometres to the south.

Prof. Piccard succeeded in reaching a height of about 15½ kilometres, probably penetrating into the stratosphere by some 4 kilometres, and beating all previous records of a manned balloon or aeroplane.

On the descent trouble occurred with the gas valve, and after long delay the balloon landed safely on the Gross Gurgl glacier in the Austrian Tyrol. The air in the cabin was renewed by two oxygen cylinders, each capable of maintaining a good atmosphere for eight hours.

#### MUCH DISCOMFORT.

The aeronauts suffered considerable discomforts, for the temperature inside the sphere was most unpleasantly high while the external air was 55° C. below freezing point, due to intense solar radiation in the rarefied atmosphere. Prof. Piccard found that at a height of 43,000 ft. the conductivity of the air was only half as strong as at the height of 27,000 ft. previously reached by balloonists. A second observation was that the cosmic rays could not proceed from any ordinary

### LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM

#### GIRL WANTS YOUTH OF CHOICE

The prospect of a marriage sponsored and blessed by the Secretariat of Chinese Affairs was held out by Detective Inspector Shasta as a satisfactory solution in a case where a young couple, who had eloped, were brought into Court this morning, the young man being charged with harbouring the girl, who is only 16 and is thus within the age where the consent of the parents or guardians is required by law.

The case, Inspector Shasta said, presented a conflict between old Chinese customs and modern ideas. The girl's parents had arranged for her marriage to a man in the country, but she apparently was opposed to it, and ran away from home, being found ten days later living with the young man now charged.

In asking for a remand, Inspector Shasta suggested bail of \$200. He hinted at the possibility of the case being settled out of Court. "For instance," he said, "we can arrange a marriage between them."

Mr. Wynne-Jones.—That seems to me to be a reasonable form of settlement.

The case was adjourned for a week.

### JAPANESE VARSITY BASEBALLERS

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Aug. 19. A baseball team from the Ritsumei University, Japan, last evening defeated the American Marines in the tenth innings of an extremely keen game in the presence of four thousand spectators.

type of radio-activity. He was of the opinion that they seemed to have their origin not in massive bodies, but in attenuated bodies which possessed not more than 100 grammes per square centimetre of density at their surface. He claims that his ascent proved that the aeroplane of the future will seek to fly in the higher altitudes, because the atmosphere there enabled a speed to be attained three times greater than that which was possible in the lower strata.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S GREAT RACING DRAMA.

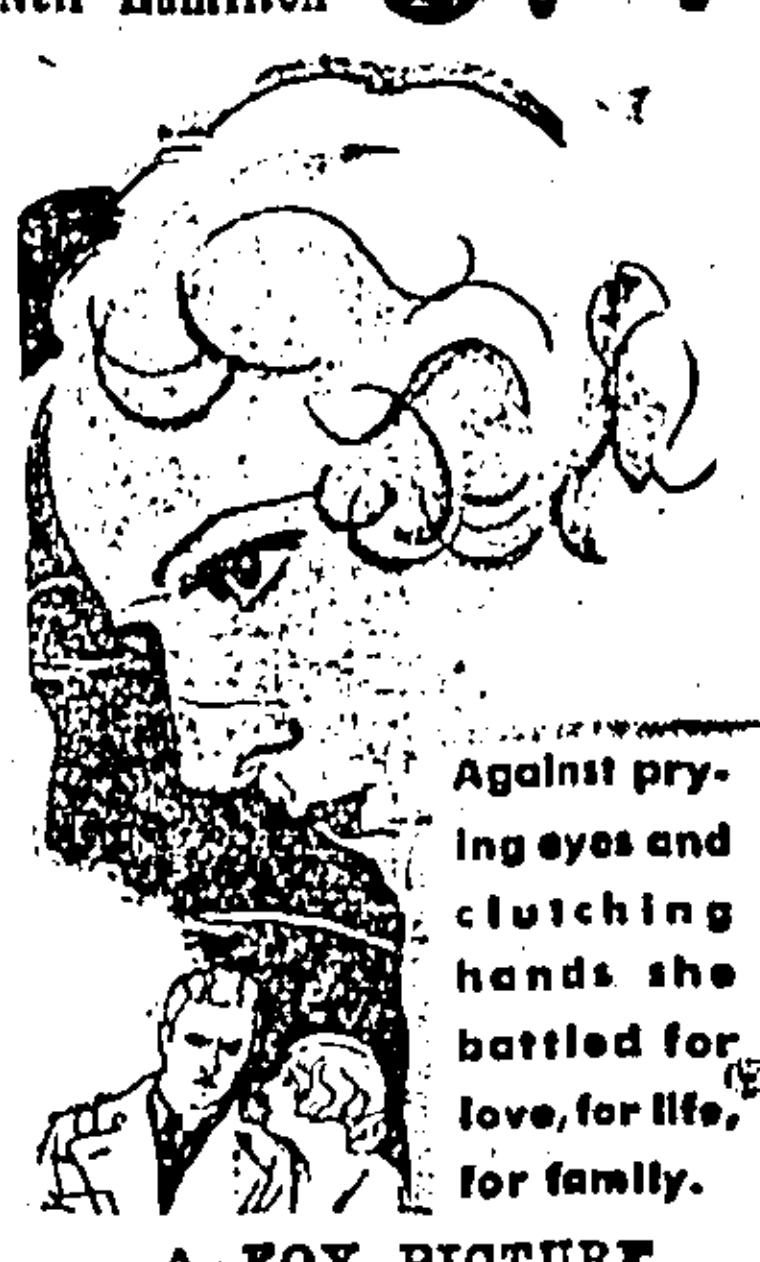
*The Calendar*  
with  
HERBERT MARSHALL & EDNA BEST

LAST TWO  
DAYS  
AT 2.30, 5.15,  
7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

### ORIENTAL THEATRE

#### NEXT CHANGE

**THE SPY**  
with  
Kay Johnson  
Neil Hamilton



Against prying eyes and clutching hands she battled for love, for life, for family.

A FOX PICTURE

LAST TWO  
DAYS  
AT 2.30, 5.10,  
7.15 & 9.30 p.m.

7.